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THE CITIZEN.

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VOL. VII.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906.

One dollar a year.

NO. 30.

DEDICATION EXERCISES

The weather was favorable and at an early hour people were coming on foot and in vehicles, some on horseback, from all directions. The program was as follows:

Doxology.

Invocation by Prof. Dodge.

Scripture Reading by Dr. Hubbell.

Hymn "Joy to the World," by the congregation.

The Pastoral Prayer, by Brother Thomson.

An Anthem by the Harmonia Society.

Historical Statements, by President Frost.

Hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," by the Congregation.

Then followed the Dedication Sermon by President King, the Dedication Prayer by Father Rogers, the Dedication Hymn, composed for the occasion, sung by the congregation, and the benediction.

The second gathering, at 3 o'clock in the evening, was also largely attended. The chief features were the addresses on "Our Chapel Buildings" by Prof. Dodge, "Our Chapel Preachers," by Treasurer Osborne, "Memories and Anticipations," by Dr. Rogers, with music by the Male Quartette. All of these exercises are given in full or an abstract in this number of the Citizen.

the earliest meetings of those who designed the school. Father Rogers has told of the great seasons of prayer in which they inquired whether a school were here needed and whether they who were met together were the men of God's appointment for such a work.

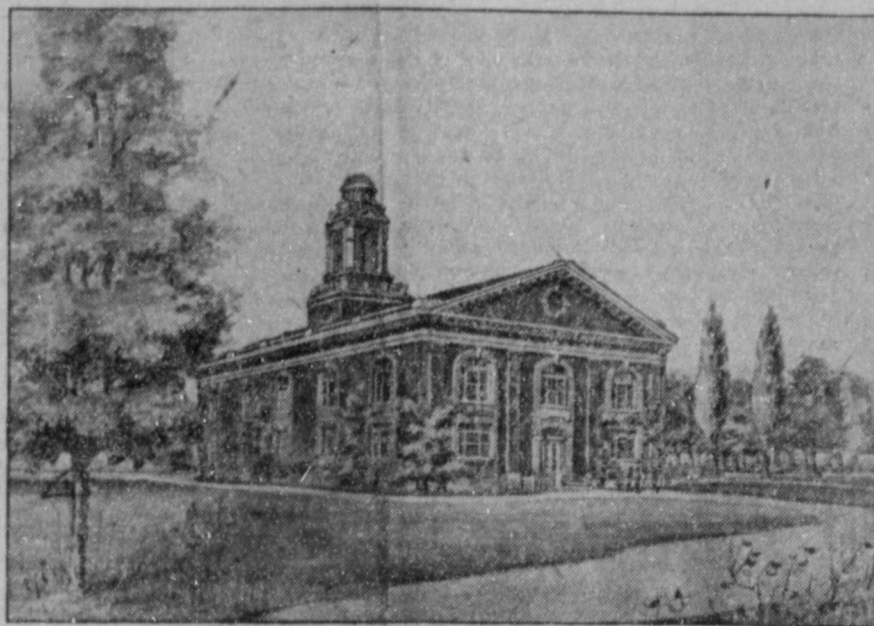
Here I chance upon the record of a meeting in Berea on September 7th, 1858, when a Constitution was submitted by Father Rogers, beginning with those now famous words: "In order to promote the cause of Christ."

Art. III. "Its object shall be to furnish the advantages for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character desiring the same, at the least possible expense. To secure this end all possible facilities and inducements for manual labor shall be offered its students."

"All persons of good moral character," this impartial love for humanity without regard to race or condition, which seemed to them as it seems to the Christian world today, so clearly a part of the blessed Gospel, was then to some as it is still, a great offence, a ground for ridicule and persecution.

Art. III. "It shall be under an influence strictly Christian, and as such, opposed to sectarianism, slaveholding, caste, and every other wrong institution or practice."

"By sectarian teaching we mean



NEW CHAPEL, DEDICATED JANUARY 7, 1906.

This Chapel has been built by Student Labor.—The Building is 34 feet wide and 120 feet long, and has an audience room seating 1400 people, and smaller rooms for 500 more.

DONOR'S LETTER.

My Dear Mr. Frost:

I regret exceedingly not being able to be with you at the services of dedication, but shall follow you with prayer, that God's blessing may rest on the Chapel.

Recalling my visit to Berea, I am better able to put myself in touch with all there.

The position of the Chapel is excellent and the beautiful grove of oaks make it a fit place of prayer.

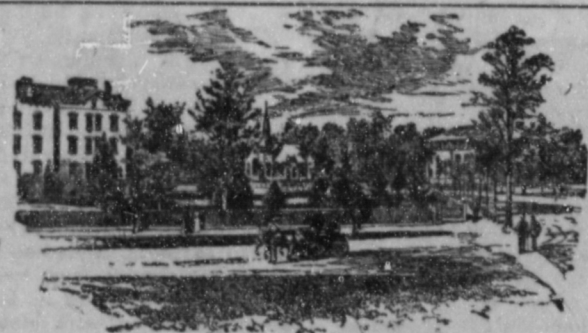
I sincerely trust that all students of Berea, remembering the strong, brave, good men and women who were ready, if it need be, to sacrifice life for Berea, will be equally strong and brave, developing, with God's help, character and work, noble and true, fitted for the times they live in.

I hope words will be constantly spoken in the Chapel that will bring our Heavenly Father before the students, that they may know Him to be a kind Father, ready at any hour of the day or night to give help in keeping his commandments and strength to resist temptation; that God's commandments will be taught and explained, and in prayer and praise help obtained to keep them; and to know Christ as a personal Friend, nearer than anything else in the world. And that very many in the quiet of the building may give their hearts to Christ, putting soul and body into His keeping, obeying His commandments, through this life and have His welcome into the other Home. "Well done, good and faithful servant: enter into the joy of your Lord."

May God's blessings rest on all at the service, and the Chapel be a center and power for good in the College now and always.

Faithfully yours,

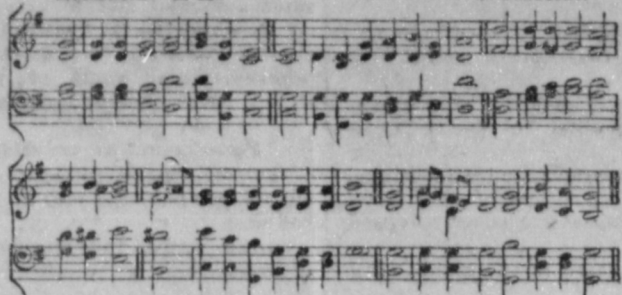
December 27, 1905.



SECOND CHAPEL.

ROLLAND, L. M.

W. E. BRADBURY.



Dedication Hymn.

FROST

Praise God, ye oaks, that sheltered here
The founders' consecrated band,
Who loved their neighbor, knew no fear,
And by their faith possessed the land.

God's providence is proved anew;
He knows our works, he hears our cries;
He gives a Friend to plan and do,
And, lo! these stately walls arise.

Swing wide, ye gracious chapel doors,
To welcome in aspiring youth,
Where Learning's lamp its radiance pours,
And love of God illumines truth.

Stand square, O student-built walls;
Speak to the many and the few;
Stand till earth's last injustice falls;
Make every preacher's voice ring true.

Lift up our gaze, O snow-white tower;
When thy brave outline greets the eye
Toilers afar shall feel God's power,
And thoughts and hearts be drawn on high.

Guard thou, O Lord, what thou didst plant;
Keep here a fadeless light for men,
While suns and stars and truths shall rise,
Till Christ shall come on earth again.

YOU WANT IT IN YOUR HOME

THE CITIZEN

Cleanest, best print, fullest news. Advocate of every good cause. Information and inspiration for old and young. Premium to every subscriber. Send to day one dollar to the editor.

REV. L. E. TUPPER, Berea; Ky.

The Citizen is glad to publish this Dedication number, and show what Berea College is doing for the good of the community.

THE CHAPELS OF BEREA.

Historical Sketch by Prof. L. V. Dodge.

Prof. L. V. Dodge said, in part: The history of Berea College and that of the Church of Christ (Union) at Berea have been parallel. They were merely two forms of expression for the same vital purpose of the little band who threw their lives into the work of founding and upbuilding them. In the main the same rooms have been used as places of assembly. But these have been the property of the college; and so, in speaking of College Chapels, we will pass by that

day we fitted up the Tabernacle for full use and a great baptismal service the following Sunday, is something which will always be remembered with a glow of honest pride.

Some of us will sometimes long for at least a temporary renewal of the past, that we might have one more meeting in one of the old chapels. But we must turn our faces to the future rather than the past. I can scarcely hope to remain until this building shall seem as sacred through its associations as did the one which stood yonder. But as it comes to us



THE TABERNACLE.

real birth place of the church, the long-since departed log building, a mile to the north of us.

If it were possible to bring before us in panoramic review clear-cut pictures of the several buildings which have marked the successive steps in the evolution of the Chapel, this might be of the greatest interest to many. This I cannot do. Nor does it seem to be the thing of greatest importance. Any place of worship is a failure if somehow it has not helped to bring man into closer communion with his Maker. Chapels are not merely to afford shelter for the elements. It has been said: "The groves were God's first temples." This does not mean that God was worshipped most acceptably in those days when architecture had not entered upon its series of triumphs.

The original sixteen-by-twenty-four chapel, a half mile west of us, with a little table, a bucket and a gourd for its furniture, could contain fifty to seventy-five people. It soon was diverted to other uses, as the needs of the school increased. Its successor, built of rough upright plank, without plastering and with only whitewash for paint, stood on the brow of the hill a few rods back of this building, could possibly accommodate three or four hundred people, and did service for a dozen years. It came to a tragic end, going up in flame and smoke, in the first hours of the new year 1879. I was the last person to enter it for the purpose of saving its contents. It was a great triumph of anti-sectarianism, the cardinal principles of our church and college, that I, of Baptist father and immersionist Methodist mother, myself long a member of the body which some with scant ecclesiastical courtesy call Campbellites, should go in among the falling planks to rescue a fifty-cent kneeling stool for the future use of the deluded devotees of sprinkling!

A year and a term went without a chapel proper and we went into the graceful building which stood just to the east of us. It could seat about five hundred, and during the twenty-two years of its occupancy every feature of its interior and exterior had become familiar. When the flames destroyed it, January 30, 1902, I mourned its loss like that of a friend. But our needs had outgrown the capacity of the chapel. At once the money was offered for building a larger one. After nearly four years of probation, in the old tabernacle, while our students were acquiring the skill and doing the work, on this historic day we enter this noble edifice.

The vigorous way in which after the burning of the Chapel on Thurs-

full grown and full adorned, let us hope that it may be spare to help form the characters of many thousands, who, having learned that the best part of education is not of the intellect, but of the heart, may go forth to bless the world!

The Opening Term

There is still a pretty steady procession of new students pouring into the various offices, and there are new arrivals by every train.

The new two year English Academy course is fully started. Among the new teachers are Miss Eyer from Ohio, Miss Hendricks, who returns from Illinois after six months' absence, Mr. John Dean who graduated from our Normal course in 1902, Mr. Felmy, one of Berea's own students, Mr. Luther Shadoin, a Normal student last year, Mrs. Cartmell, whom many former students will remember as Miss Baringer, and Miss Tribble also returning after absence.

By Monday night the enrollment was above 740, fully 125 more than at the same time last year.

The new Boarding halls, with their steam cooking, and comfortable furnishings, are greatly appreciated, and the carpenters are at work making them still more convenient and commodious.

The moving of the Students' store to the Treasurer's office proves a great convenience and the young people are saved much time and much money by this arrangement. The store is conducted without profit simply for the convenience and benefit of the students.

Special efforts are made to help those who were prevented from coming the first day, and they are being assigned to classes and assisted to "catch up."

The Dedication takes our space this week, but we propose to give a full account of the young people who are here this winter.

An American preacher, at the close of his sermon, said: "Let all who are in the house who are paying their debts, stand up." Instantly every man, woman, and child, with one exception, rose quickly to their feet. "Then," said the preacher, after they had seated themselves again, "Let every man not paying his debts, stand up." The exception noted—a careworn, hungry, cadaverous individual, dressed in his last summer suit—slowly rose. "How is it, my friend," asked the preacher, "that you are the only man not to meet your obligations?" "I run a newspaper," he meekly answered, "and the brethren here, who stood up a moment ago, are my subscribers, and—'" "Let us pray," exclaimed the preacher hastily.—Ex.



FIRST CHAPEL.

HISTORICAL STATEMENTS

By President Frost.

Let me begin with a word of cordial welcome to all who have come to rejoice with us on this glad day. This Chapel belongs to all who can use it for spiritual good. It is held in trust only, by the College. Every seat in it will always be open for any worshipper.

Now and always we are especially glad to have the citizens of Berea and vicinity and the parents and friends of our pupils meet with us in this beautiful place. For convenience in the management of the school each student will be assigned to a special seat on the main floor, and none in the gallery. This leaves the gallery entirely at the disposal of our guests and friends, but any of them who prefer seats on the main floor will be cordially accommodated. We trust that our Sunday Night Chapel service will be a still greater blessing to the community at large in this place than it has been in the dear old Tabernacle.

It is a most solemn thought that the hand of man can erect structures which will long outlast himself. In England I have seen places in which men had worshipped for six hundred years where the oak beams looked almost as fresh as the beams in our new ceiling today. And in the farther East I have knelt in temples of brick and stone that had been used for worship for more than a thousand years. I have here a brick upon which there are letters showing that it was made in the year 70. Man's mind planned it and man's hand wrought it, and it has endured through all these centuries. And so we have a right to believe that the building which we consecrate this day may shelter our children's children to unknown generations.

This is a dedication of a very peculiar kind. This Chapel cannot properly be dedicated by us, for it is not the fruit of our gifts and sacrifices and contributions. The distant donor, whose prayers are with us today, has performed in her own heart the act of dedication. We receive the building, and we receive it in trust and for the uses of God's Kingdom.

It is well for us to consider how it comes about in God's providence that such a building should be erected on this barren ridge at this time. Why has it pleased the Lord to grant this prosperity to Berea College? Let us look at the foundations of this school and remind ourselves of the pledges and promises that were made to Him in response to which these great gifts and benefactions have come.

I have here the records of some of

that which tends to exclude from Christian fellowship those who have a Christian experience with a righteousness practice.

Such were the foundations on which Berea was planted and grew up, strengthened by opposition.

And it so chanced that on another 7th day of September, in the year 1892, the present Executive, newly called, met the Trustees and Faculty of Berea College, when a new affirmation or pledge was adopted, that if God would prosper us we would work for His Kingdom, undertaking the things that were hard and that were opposed by many. From these joint resolutions we may read:

"Reviewing the history of Berea College we are moved to reaffirm the principles of the founders and to emphasize the following facts:

"1. The fundamental work of the Institution is to furnish Christian educational advantages of the best type. We shall not be able at present to provide elective courses which may be desirable for some specialists but the courses announced in our catalogue are to be adapted to varied wants, ample for ordinary educational purposes, and carried out according to the most approved methods.

"2. The realization of the ideals of Christianity as well as of true democracy requires that such education should be placed within the reach of all."

"No principle is more important than that which requires that every human being should be encouraged to make the most of himself and be treated according to his attainments and character rather than according to race or accident of birth. Nor should any be excluded for lack of means. We pledge our earnest efforts to encourage economy and simplicity in living, and to secure better opportunities than now exist, here or elsewhere, for self-supporting students to assist themselves.

"3. The aims of Berea are strictly Christian. They require that each instructor be a person of marked scholarly attainments and teaching power, and beyond this, one who has a Christian experience and a call and capacity for Christian activity. It would be better that any position connected with the Institution remain vacant than that it should be filled by one who lacks these qualifications. A secular school can only reflect the average sentiment of the community, but a Christian school must be a source of moral power.

"In view of the influence which Christian teachers can exert, we regard the training of such as an important part of our work."

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Miss Pym from the West

By AMY F. CACKETT

(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It was quite by chance that Miss Norah Illington Pym found a place in our quiet boarding house; and to us it was a subject for constant wonder that she remained where things generally were so "slow."

The first night, arrayed in splendor, she looked around the room in amazement and pity, and then beguiled us with stories of the style people in our station kept up in the west.

On the second night three of our ladies turned in the necks of their blouses and wore lace. By the end of the week our ladies all appeared in evening blouses, our hostess introduced menus and entrees at dinner, and the kitchen girl was pressed into cap and frills and brought up to help in the waiting.

Our ladies made still further efforts to reach her level by wearing all their jewelry and making a show of everything they possessed.

One afternoon, after an interview in our hostess' private room, a suave, polite stranger was ushered into our midst and introduced as a new boarder.

Within an hour he had won all hearts except that of Miss Pym. She looked on in silent scorn while he waited on the ladies with ingratiating smiles.

As soon as he was safely out of hearing quite a chorus of voices said: "What a charming man!"

Miss Pym fidgeted for a moment, and then suddenly jumped to her feet. "I reckon," she said, nodding her head, "we know a thing or two in the west. If a man comes fooling around, bowing and scraping, where the womenkind aren't young and good-looking, we put a double lock on our jewel cases and tell the police to keep their eyes on him."

"Good gracious! You don't mean to suggest that Mr. Compton—" "Never you mind," broke in Miss Pym. "I've got a safe upstairs, so I



VERY BUSY.

am all right. But you watch if Mr. Compton isn't real interested in me to-night when I wear my diamonds."

Mr. Compton appeared to see Miss Pym for the first time when she entered the room for dinner, her diamonds scintillating in the gaslight. But from that moment he had eyes for little else, and she looked around at us with a smile of knowing triumph.

The iron entered into our souls and we watched him narrowly. Hour by hour and day by day our suspicions were fed by small events, to which our attention was called by Miss Pym, until, at the end of a week, our views had become quite definite and decided.

During the whole of this time Mr. Compton paid her very close attention; in fact, she could scarcely move but he was behind her. This, as she pointed out, was owing to the fact that she wore rather more jewels than the other ladies, and he was only waiting the opportunity she never gave him in order to appropriate them.

One afternoon Miss Pym came into the drawing-room quietly but hastily, with a look of triumph in her eyes.

"Major Belshun," she said, excitedly, "Mr. Compton has broken open the wardrobe in my room and is now rifling its contents. Come and see!"

The ladies gave a little scream and huddled together at this startling statement.

"Hush!" she said, "you will spoil it all if you make a noise. You keep quiet here and nobody will hurt you, while the major and I creep up and lock the door on the thief. There are two doors to that room, major, and I want you to lock one at the same moment that I lock the other."

As usual, Miss Pym's nerve and confidence carried complete conviction. So, leaving the ladies quiet but thoroughly frightened, we crept softly upstairs to carry out her idea and catch our man red-handed.

Following her pointing finger, I saw in a mirror which hung on the landing a reflection of a door slightly open, and in the room beyond, Mr. Compton, very busy with the contents of the drawers of the wardrobe.

In a moment Miss Pym reached the other door, and simultaneously we slammed them and turned the keys. It did not seem strange to me then that both keys should be on the outside.

As the keys clicked there was a shout of rage from Mr. Compton.

"You stay here and guard the door, major," said Miss Pym, "while I run for the police. I shall go quicker than

you," and she went as hard as she could, while the man inside began to bang on the door and demand his freedom.

"Do you hear? Is anyone there?" he cried. "Let me out at once."

"Oh, yes! I am here," I replied. "And you are there, and there you are going to stay until the police come."

"For Heaven's sake don't be a fool, man. I can soon prove to you that it is all right. Let me out quickly. Such a lot depends on every moment."

"I can quite believe that," I answered, with a knowing smile. "Every moment brings the police nearer."

"The police won't come, you idiot!" he shouted.

"You must have a little patience," I answered, sardonically.

"I tell you, man, they will never get here, unless you send a servant for them. For goodness' sake, send some one. I am a detective. They will know me."

"I can quite believe your last remark," I chuckled, "but I am not going to move from this door even to send for more police."

He then offered to push his credentials under the door for me to read, but I assured him that I was no judge of forged documents.

Something like a groan came back in reply, and I concluded that my man had given up hope of escape.

After awhile it struck me that Miss Pym had been a long time away, and on referring to my watch I found that almost half an hour had elapsed.

Quietly slipping downstairs, I discovered the servants huddled together in the kitchen. One of them went forth with instructions to hasten back with the first policeman she could find, and I returned to my station at the door.

In a few minutes I heard the welcome heavy steps, and two policemen (the maid did not believe in the efficacy of one) hastily presented themselves and prepared for a rush from the room as I opened the door.

But the rush did not come; and we entered to find Mr. Compton calmly brushing the dust off his clothes.

A word from him immediately gave rise to a look of surprise on the policemen's faces, and after listening to some hurried instructions they quickly retired from the room, leaving Mr. Compton and myself alone.

"As for you, Major Belshun," he said, turning to where I stood in amazement, "I am half inclined to have you arrested for aiding the escape of a criminal. You have done that pretty effectually," he went on, looking at his watch. "She has had almost an hour's start."

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed; "you don't mean to tell me—"

"I mean," he interrupted, "that I am Detective Norton, and that I have been staying at this house for the sole purpose of watching Miss Pym. Unfortunately she must, apparently, have identified me, but she was very careful to keep the knowledge to herself. This afternoon I saw her fast asleep in the dining-room, and availed myself of the opportunity of searching her room. The little evidence that I have gathered here would be sufficient for my purpose. But now, owing to your clumsy interference and her cleverness, she has slipped off. There is only one thing to be thankful for, and that is that she hasn't taken anything with her this time."

"Are you sure of that?" I groaned.

"Quite," he answered; "the ladies had all their jewelry on last night, and I know Miss Pym has not been near any of their rooms to-day."

"You had better come down and see them," I said, helplessly.

He hastily explained to them how matters stood. But they were at first too frightened to understand.

"Now," he finished up, "I hope, ladies, you all have your jewelry and money safe."

"Oh, yes!" said Miss Molesworthy, timidly; "we gave it all to Miss Pym last night to lock up in her little safe."

Almost before she had finished speaking, Mr. Norton was up the stairs, and I followed quickly behind him. When I entered Miss Pym's room he was standing with the door of the safe open—and it was practically empty.

I am I regret to say, quite convinced of the cleverness of Miss Norah Illington Pym, for she is still at large.

YE HUNTSMAN.

Now doth ye cille huntsman
Take "hunting license" oute
And with a brand-new "outfitter"
He goeth forth to scoutie
And seeke ye beastes ferocious
That haunt ye woodes aboute.

He seeks with zeet ye rabbit,
And eke ye doe and bucke,
But presently he shooteth
Ye farmer's gentle ducke,
And as he payeth for fite,
He dareth of hys lucke!

Anon he tries another.
Ye clep ye "atlie-hunt" plan,
And sneaketh through ye forest
As softly as he can,
And suddenly he baggeth
A costly hired man.

Mark well ye cille huntsman!
Hys gunne he keeps attie cocke,
But when a hare he seeth
Hys knees together knocke—
And finally his guide doth kille
Ye rabbit with a rocke!

Beware of ye same huntsman,
And walk behind hys noote.
The which of hys vicinage
Is the moste fearsome spote—
For there is where hys comrade
Most frequently gets shot!

Meanwhile, observe ye Nimrod—
He stoppeth for to buy
A goodly bag of beastes,
And personally doth lie
Unto his trusting wyfe, who
Just winketh of her eye.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The wife of a well-known author has a fad for collecting trees. Pitting sor of pasture for an author's wife to pursue. Coal comes high.

TO INDUCE RESTFUL SLEEP.

Both Exercise and Food May Be Looked Upon in the Light of Beneficial Distractions.

When Belinda comes home feeling "too tired to sleep" there is no use in her trying to go to bed at once. Let her take a warm bath, letting the cold water run in until the water becomes cool, then let her slowly go through the many different points of the toilet, manicuring and hair brushing for instance, so often done in a rush. These help relax and quiet the nerves and can take up an hour's time. Last of all a cup of warm milk with a pinch of salt. Many people, this applies particularly to men, suffer from sleeplessness because they are not properly nourished. Exhausted or irritated and excited nerves need nourishing. A bite of light and easily digested food will not keep one awake—on the contrary, it is often just what is needed to induce sleep.

Sleep will not come to the brain that is worrying or even to the brain that



A SOOTHING CUP OF MILK.

is busy with the thoughts of "How shall I make myself fall asleep?" Take the mind off the desired outcome and center it on directing bodily movements, inducing the bodily fatigue by tiring the muscles. It sounds as if it would take forever, but it doesn't. Just try it. The first time you feel as if you would never be able to fall asleep stretch yourself out while in bed, arms above the head, muscles tense and stretched to their utmost. Stiffen leg and arm muscles and feel as much as possible as you do when stretching in the morning. Relax completely and try again. Stretch the limbs in different directions. For instance, put the arms out in front. You will speedily find yourself yawning comfortably and you probably won't need to go through any more exercises, being by now quite too sleepy to do so, but the other movements are equally good. Lie on your back and pull the knees up. Inhale deeply while doing this. While the breath is retained stiffen and stretch the muscles, making the body as tense as possible. Now relax slowly and thoroughly beginning with the muscles of the neck, arms and back; exhale at the same time. It is usually the neck that is so tense and rigid that very nervous people feel as if they were holding their heads on by main force. These stretching exercises will speedily teach one how to relax one's hold on one's own tense muscles, which is the very first thing to learn for those who suffer from insomnia.

A Good Guessing Contest.

After all have assembled, pass programmes ornamented with cats, and tell the guests that the questions are to be answered by one word, the first syllable of which is cat.

A waterfall and a disease? (Cataract.)

An instrument of torture and an animal? (Cat.)

A deluge? (Cataclysm.)

A burial place? (Catacombs.)

Sometimes used at funerals? (Catafalque.)

An unconscious state? (Catalepsy.)

A list of names or things? (Catalogue.)

An animal found in the mountains? (Catamount.)

A great calamity? (Catastrophe.)

A disease that afflicts many? (Catarrh.)

A boat rarely seen? (Catamaran.)

A class or order of ideas? (Category.)

One who provides for the inner man? (Caterer.)

What becomes a butterfly? (Caterpillar.)

A cry oft heard in the night? (Caterwaul.)

A religious edifice? (Cathedral.)

A beam at a ship's bow? (Cathead.)

An instrument of torture? (Cat o' Nine Tails.)

Domestic quadrupeds? (Cattle.)

An article used in illness? (Cataplasm.)

A book of questions and answers? (Catechism.)

For prizes a copy of the Black Cat magazine and a penwiper ornamented by a stuffed kitten may be given. For refreshments, spread the table with a red cloth, use black cat candy boxes for favors, red candles in black wrought iron holders, and the effect will be unique. Shades may be made from red paper with black cats pasted on.

Serve deviled crabs, sandwiches, coffee, olives and a mulled cider if no one objects.

First Calls.

First calls in the season should be returned very promptly—on the next reception day, or if there is none then on the most convenient day within a fortnight. After this exchange of civilities, a longer time between visits may be allowed to elapse.

THE WOMAN OF FORTY.

This Age Has Seemed an Appalling One, But the Middle of Things the Best of All.

This title is more feared by women than it deserves, says a writer in a London periodical devoted to feminine interests. The middles of things are really the best if they could only realize it; beginnings and endings are full of fear and dread. Still, when that ominous number 40 is in sight, what tremors it sends through the feminine heart—40, and the best half of life gone!

Small wonder that so many make a stand at 35 and refuse to advance, calling in science and art to aid in "restoring the edifice." The sweet wrinkled old face, carrying its life's story, is already as extinct as the Dodo.

Nature is a kindly mother and keeps many compensations for her ugly ducklings. Mind has a beauty all its own.

The brainy woman must, however, be clever enough to keep her brains out of sight if she wishes to be a social success, and to remember at the same time that post-meridian charms will not be enhanced by untidy habits of dress. She will do well to study the rise and fall of the sleeve as well as that of the Dutch republic. Never forgetting a dainty frill or furbelow or any of the little courtesies of life; these are the qualities that bring her smilingly through every social ordeal.

I do not wish to belittle the average woman minus charm and that saving grace, a sense of humor; she is the backbone of society, a canal as compared to a rushing, sparkling river. It is the depths and unsuspected shallows that are so enthralling. The unknown is always interesting. It is that very quality of certainty about the average woman that is so appalling.

The one quality most desirable in a woman in this restless twentieth century, and about the hardest to find, is repose. It has been so drilled into us in youth that idle hands find the inevitable mischief that few of us know how to be idle without serious qualms of conscience.

A VERY PRETTY BORDER.

This Form of Ornamentation Is Received from Days When Cross-Stitch Was in Highest Favor.

There are many articles that are improved by being ornamented with a border of this kind, such, for instance, as the ends of towels, bedside cloths, morning aprons, etc.; the work may be



CROSS AND ITALIAN STITCH.

done in ingrain cotton, washing silk or flax thread. In cases where the material to be ornamented has a smooth surface, of which the threads cannot be counted, then a soft canvas can be tacked over it where it is to be ornamented, and the design worked through it; the canvas threads can then be drawn away when the work is finished.

A Pie Party.

Invitations for a Pie Party were sent out on triangular pieces of cardboard to six couples, all intimate friends. When the guests arrived the men were auctioned off by the host, who was exceedingly clever. The "Doctor" was introduced on the block in this manner: "A man often wanted, though much addicted to the bottle." The bidding was fast and furious until 25,000 beans brought the man to his purchaser. The coal dealer was described as "the man we think about when the snow flies." When all had secured partners the ladies were given pieces of pie made from two pieces of paper pie plates (such as bakers use), fastened together with ribbon. The filling was a piece of paper bearing the words "Cherry," "Mince," "Apple," "Custard." Whatever pie was designated the man had to give a recipe for it, while the lady made it in pantomime. This was most amusing. For refreshments all kinds of pie were served, with coffee and sandwiches.

Perspiration of the Hands.

The following recipe is for restraining perspiration, and may be just what you need:

Spring water, two ounces; diluted sulphuric acid, 40 drops; compound spirits of lavender, two drams.

Take a teaspoonful twice a day. The external recipe may relieve the situation without the above internal remedy:

Salleicylic acid, two drams; impure carbonate of zinc, three ounces. Dust over the surface.

Good Skin Food.

White wax, one ounce; spermaceti, one ounce; lanoline, two ounces; sweet almond oil, four ounces; coconut oil, two ounces; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops; orange flower water, two ounces.

Melt the first five ingredients together. Take off the fire and beat until nearly cold, adding little by little the benzoin and lastly the orange flower water.

To Fatten the Hands.

Too fat a hand is unintellectual looking. Just a moderate plumpness is more to be desired. To this end, take the same care you are exercising and in addition sleep in gloves after having anointed the hands with the following: Ground barley enough to thicken, the whites of an egg, a teaspoonful of glycerin and one ounce of honey.



MANAGEMENT OF ROADS.

How the Work May Be Systematized Under a County Administration with Good Results.

In an address before the Missouri Dairymen's association, A. N. Johnson, highway engineer, office of good roads of the department of agriculture, gave the following advice in regard to systematizing the road work under a county administration:

What I would suggest is that every county have a skilled road engineer constantly employed. (See chart.) He should be a man chosen for special qualifications in his business. As a rule, I think it is better that he should not be a native of the county in which he is to work.

"Secondly, you should see that an efficient road law is enacted for each county of the state, as we all know that the successful conduct of a business depends upon the adoption and following out of a proper set of rules and regulations, and the rules and regulations for the conduct of the road business are the road laws that you adopt and enforce.

"All construction and repairs to the county roads should come directly under the supervision of the road engineer, and he should keep an account of all expenditures connected with the work and should make an annual report of the same. The road engineer should audit all bills and accounts for road work, and no bills should be paid unless approved by him.

"The county should be divided into road districts; the roads in each district should be named, and so far as possible used. The road districts and the roads should be indicated on a county map on a scale large enough to enable each road and its name to be shown clearly. The road in each county should also be classified as first class, second class, etc., according to the amount of travel each receives.

"The road district should have a supervisor or superintendent (see chart) to be employed throughout the year, and he should give his time to the road work in his district.

"At the beginning of the year two-thirds of the total amount of the road levy of a particular district should be allotted to road and bridge repairs in that district; and the remaining one-third of the road levy should constitute a general fund from which the expense of all large bridges and the special improvement of the most important roads should be met; and it might also serve as an emergency fund.

"The accounts to be kept by the road's engineer should be itemized in

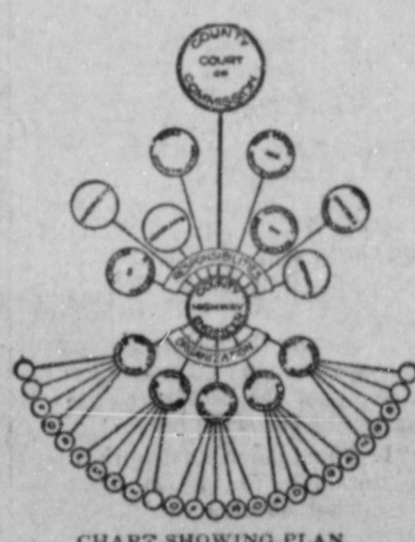


CHART SHOWING PLAN.

every particular, and all bills should show the amounts spent on each road for labor and materials, respectively.

"It is possible that the system of administration here outlined would be too expensive for those counties whose road funds amount to only a few thousand dollars annually. But this difficulty could be overcome if two or three neighboring counties should be formed into one large road district, and the total road taxes be administered under a system similar to that here outlined for a single county. For instance, it would be entirely feasible for two or three counties together to have one road engineer, and in this way each one gain the benefits which it would be impossible for these counties to have singly.

"This is but a meager outline, and it is intended to serve only as a suggestion and furnish topics for discussion at meetings called for this particular purpose. To my mind such topics are more pertinent for tax payers' discussions than technical questions as to what form of construction and what method of securing it should be adopted. The latter are questions for the engineer to answer, but it is for you to decide what general policy you will follow."

Hot Water in Winter.

Why not arrange the water system so that hot and cold water may be had in different parts of the house. The over supply can run through chunk stove or furnace to tub for stock to drink, so latter will thrive better and trough will not freeze in winter.

Get Spraying Apparatus Ready.

In the fall and winter prepare for spring. The spraying apparatus must be ordered in the winter if it is to be ready for use in the spring.

BLIGHT CANKERS.

Disease and Treatment of Apple Trees Explained by Prof. H. H. Whetzel, Cornell University.

The attention of the orchardist is usually first directed to the blight canker of apple trees only when the affected tree is nearly or quite dead. Badly diseased trees either fail to leaf out at all in the spring or as is more usually the case send out a sparse growth of mouse-eared leaves, i. e., small gray green leaves with margins rolled or recurved. They do not have the dense, dark green foliage of healthy trees. At first this condition is not sufficiently contrasted with the healthy tree to attract notice, but as the season advances the healthy trees expand their leaves to normal size and the affected trees thus appear to suddenly cease growing. Frequently the



TREE BADLY AFFECTED WITH BLIGHT CANKERS.

leaves turn brown and dry up on the trees. Sometimes affected trees will pull through until fall but they fail to leaf out the following spring. On making a closer examination of these dying trees, sunken spots in crotches, limbs or body are found. Further search in the orchard is almost certain to disclose similar cankers in otherwise apparently healthy trees.

The chief distinguishing character of this disease is the presence of these cankers. Along with this goes several other phenomena the relation of which to the disease has as yet not been entirely worked out. Among these secondary features perhaps the most constant is the bleeding or exudation of sap from the heart wood where it is exposed by pruning or canker wounds. Often trees in affected orchards which show no trace of recent cankers will exhibit the most profuse bleeding from pruned stubs. There is another character which becomes quite evident, especially toward the latter part of the summer. The bark of badly affected trees often has a peculiar brown or light brown color. When cut into it is dry and pale with streaks of brown and does not have the sappy green color of healthy tissue. Such trees as if in anticipation of their early death, usually blossom abundantly and set a heavy crop. This was strikingly shown in a tree that I observed this spring. A canker on one side of the body had involved the base of a large limb. The side of the tree formed by the branching of this limb was one solid mass of blossoms to the almost total exclusion of leaves, while the remainder of the tree was well leaved and bore a normal per cent. of flowers. The fruit which sets on such diseased trees and limbs matures abnormally early and is usually of very inferior quality or owing to the drain on the already weakened tree, it may never mature at all, but wither and drop from the dying branches. These phenomena in leaves, bark and fruit are to be attributed, I think, directly to the cutting off of the sap supply by the cankers on the body and limbs.

The various forms of cankers which have been under observation during the past two years may be conveniently grouped as follows: 1. Limb and body cankers, or pit cankers; 2. crotch cankers; 3. pruned stub cankers; 4. collar cankers or collar rot; 5. scabby blister of the body and limbs. The treatment which at present appears most successful is to clean out the canker, i. e., remove with a sharp knife all diseased tissue, swab out the wound with a (one-fifth per cent.) solution of corrosive sublimate or a three per cent. solution of copper sulphate and when dry paint over thoroughly with some heavy paint. The painting should be repeated later in the season. This sort of treatment was given in the spring or early summer so that wounds would have time to heal well, which they did in most cases. A sharp watch should be kept for the appearance of these cankers and they should be promptly cut out and treated.

FARM PICKINGS.

Keep the walks clear of snow. A woman hates to go floundering through drifts.

It's a good motto to "Keep the saw in the log," but a better one to keep it going.

A 15-foot windmill will run a grinder with a 10-inch plate, pump water, saw wood and do most kinds of work required on the farm at less cost than any other power. The first cost may be more, but the running expenses are practically nothing.—Farm and Home.

A Trip for Winter Days.

Take a trip now and then out to the orchard and see that the snow is packed down well about the tree trunks. Mice often make terrible work burrowing under the snow and girdling the trees.

Foundation Stones.

Feed, comfort and neatness are the foundation stones of success; no dairyman can afford to forget this. Lots of folks have never forgotten it; they never knew it to forget.

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Decrease of Illiteracy.

Government statistics show that illiteracy is decreasing at a much more rapid rate among women than among men. This is cheering news. When all women are able to read, and to understand what they read, it will not be necessary for men to know how at all. The women can tell them all about it, digesting the information according to its value, and imparting it to the men at meal times and at night. The men will then have more time to attend to business, and need not vex their souls about so-called "culture." As chroniclers of news and retailers of information, women should particularly shine. It is their natural bent. And they could keep the books and attend to correspondence, conserving the wealth which men created. It would be a fair division of labor. And man, not having occasion to read, would learn to reflect, and so grow wise. Woman, possessing a better moral sense, would impart to him only such knowledge as would benefit. She would tell him stories with the right kind of morals to them. She may even learn to tell a funny story without forgetting the point. Let her continue to learn and man continue to forget. In time the blessed day may come when man of his ignorance will be happy, and women, who delight to worry, will be well pleased to bear the burden of sorrowful wisdom.

Japan's Wonderful Progress.

Japan is settling down into ways of peace, and promises to enter upon a fresh career of prosperity. In fact, the war in which she showed such amazing resourcefulness seems scarcely to have interrupted her material progress. To be sure, she is left with a big national debt, but already she is planning to lessen the burden by refunding part of her obligations at lower interest, and there is no doubt she will manage to adjust satisfactorily her finances. Meanwhile an official communication received at our state department is of interest as showing how Japan flourished even while she was having it out with Russia. This statement shows that Japanese exports amounted to \$125,000,000 in the first six months of 1903, to \$137,000,000 in the first half of 1904 and to \$142,000,000 in the same period this year. Here was a steady increase all the time Japan was fighting. It also appears that Japan's imports showed a decided and continuous increase, and much of them came from the United States. A country that can carry on war and business simultaneously, and make a big success of both, has qualities to command admiration.

It is said that among the new peers at the next "creation" will be Col. Edward Sanderson, who is grand master of Orangemen and the hottest anti-home-ruler in Ireland, and has represented County Armagh in parliament for 20 years past. Practically all he has done is comprised in his denunciation of the Irish nationalists and eulogies of the long-suffering landlords. Although a colonel, he never did any fighting, having been in the North Cork militia. Of such stuff the peerage has a plenty.

Rev. David Hillhouse Buel, the new president of Georgetown university, is one of the pronounced opponents of the present methods in football and says one of the greatest drawbacks a college has to combat is that "the public too often judges of the strength of a college by its strength in the line of athletics."

Is an insane man liable? is a question a Kalamazoo judge is endeavoring to solve. The average man would say that an insane man is liable to do most anything.

A little girl in Melrose, Mass., the other day took it into her head to play penny post. It amused her mother very much until she found that the mail was made up from a batch of her old love letters which were being industriously delivered at all the neighboring houses. The post office was immediately closed.

With football on the shelf and most of the automobiles put away snugly in the garages, this ice is doing the best it can to maintain the average of the mortality statistics.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

An Excellent Showing Was Made by the State.

Kentucky is Practically Out of Debt, But Owing to the New Capitol and Other Expenses Incurred Increased Revenue Is Needed.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 3.—Following is a synopsis of Gov. Beckham's message to the general assembly:

The excellent showing made by the state of Kentucky as set forth in the governor's message was a subject of favorable comment and much felicitation. The governor called the attention to excellent results obtained in various state institutions. The state is practically out of debt, a net amount of \$1,250,000 resulting from the collection of civil war claims having made possible the payment of the state debt of \$1,000,000 before it was due, except \$26,000, for which higher rate was demanded than had been paid for the other bonds. At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1903, there was in the treasury a balance of \$437,343.16, but appropriations for the new capitol and current expenses will more than wipe this out, so that legislative action for increasing revenues is necessary.

Gov. Beckham said the public was defenseless without proper and effective state and federal regulation of railroads whose owners and managers seek to earn the largest possible dividends for the stockholders. He continued: "The honest and prudent administration of such laws is just as important as the character of them, and the demagogue who would seek to blackmail a railroad or corporation with the threat of hostile legislation, or with the unjust application of the law, is a felon deserving of the severest punishment."

Must Be Restricted.

"On the other hand we must not flatter ourselves with the delusion that a railroad company is a charitable organization, and that without restriction it would not take every possible legal advantage. Between these two extremes will be found the fair, honest and equitable ground upon which this grave and important question should be settled. The power of a railroad company to levy an extortionate rate, simply because of a lack of competition, or by an agreement of a competing line, should be restrained and the authority to do this now rests with our board so far as rates within this state are concerned." In discussing insurance he said:

"The disclosure made in the past year of the corruption and crime in the management of a number of the large life insurance companies show conclusively that the interests of the people who have put their savings in them must be protected, if protected at all, by the strength and power of the law, and not left to the supposed conscience and integrity of the companies' officers any more than a lamb would be safely intrusted to the conscience or altruism of the wolf."

Reserves Are Trust Funds.

"The vast sums gathered from the people by these companies are trust funds, as sacred as those in the hands of a guardian or administrator, and the corrupt use of them or the appropriation of them to evil purposes, by the officials in charge of them, is none the less embezzlement because of the fact that the amounts misused are so much larger than the sums for the theft of which men are usually put behind prison bars."

"The wasteful extravagance of these trust officers, the contributions to political campaigns, the grand larceny in the matter of exorbitant salaries, have, it is true, aroused universally public indignation at such gross violations of honesty by the officers of some of the companies, but we must not rely alone upon the expressions of aroused public conscience, or the fulsome promises made by a reorganized company. The remedy must be found in such just and strong enactments of law as will reduce to a minimum the possibility of these embezzlements happening in the future. There should be no disposition to unjustly injure these companies, or any legislation that would prevent their doing a legitimate and profitable business. It seems to be the opinion of a great many authorities on the subject that the deferred dividend system is essentially wrong, and that the accumulation by reason of it of a large surplus in the hands of the company is a constant temptation to such extravagance and fraud as have been discovered in the recent investigation of several companies."

To Pass Laws.

"I would advise, therefore, that you carefully examine into your power in the premises, and that if you find that it would be effective, pass a law requiring a short period accounting of the surplus to the policyholders of the company. I would also advise that you pass a law along practical lines, requiring a company doing business in the state to invest a certain portion of its earnings in Kentucky. It is a constant drain upon our money to send out every year a large sum for insurance and to have no part of it reinvested in the state. Such a law as this would also operate to a certain extent to prevent the accumulation of vast sums in the money centers where the policyholders' funds seem to have been, to their detriment, the prey of stock gamblers and financial pirates."

Worked Both Ways.

Mildred—Congratulate me, dear. Since we last met I have been happily married. Priscilla—With all my heart. By the way, I am also to be congratulated. Since our last meeting I have been happily divorced.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Feminine Intelligence.

"Why don't you insist on being the head of the house?" answered Mr. Meekton, resolutely. "But, as Henrietta says, a head is no good without brains."—Washington Star.

The Present Day Need of Concentration

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.



Talking with a young man about success and a career, Dr. Samuel Johnson advised the youth to know something about everything, and everything about something. The advice was good—in Dr. Johnson's day, when London was an isolated village, and it took a week to get the news from Paris, Rome and Berlin. To-day, if a man were to take all knowledge for his province and try to know something about everything, the allotment of time would give one minute to each subject, and soon the youth would flit from topic to topic as a butterfly from flower to flower, and life would be about as evanescent as the butterfly, that lives for the present honey and moment.

To-day commercial, literary or inventive success means concentration.

Edison's life motto has been: "This one thing I know—Electricity." Just because electricity, working through copper, or iron, manifests itself in a thousand ways and uses, this specialist in electricity has taken out a thousand patents.

Cecil Rhodes resolved that he would do one thing—open up Africa's commerce through railways. His life story reads like a romance, and the one word that explains every page is "Concentration."

Young man, be a sun-glass, concentrating all the rays at one focal point, until the accumulated heat and light burn their way through opposition.

Don't scatter all over creation, but aim at your object.

The intellect is a bow, ideas are arrows and the will sends them home.

There is a new camera, working with a spring. The lens begins the movement by pointing toward the east, sweeps the horizon until it points toward the west, and takes a picture of the entire scene.

What is good for a dead camera is bad for a living man.

What if a hunter out for ducks should point his double-barrelled shotgun toward the east, then begin to swing his gun all the way around the horizon, until it pointed west, and while the shot were going out in the movement pray to God that he might hit a duck, or something.

Hunters specialize, and shoot straight toward a mark. And so should men plan and work.

Failure is one-half ignorance and the other half diffusion.

Success is the absolute mastery of the single thing in hand.

Every day the principle of the division of labor is being refined.

The youth who would succeed must toil terribly and exhibit the genius for detail. Above all things else he must concentrate, concentrate, concentrate.

Young man, is there a better life motto than "This one thing I can do?"

The history of every successful man can be summed up in one word—"He did one thing well."

How to Avoid Taking Cold

By DR. CARLETON SIMON.

Colds are the result of carelessness, of improper clothing or of ignorance or mistaken notions as to some of the simplest laws of health. Foolhardy folks carelessly incur the chances of taking cold, regarding the condition lightly. It is a recklessness for which many have paid dearly.

A cold should be treated most carefully, as frequent attacks increase the liability of its recurrence. There is nothing more difficult and more irregular in character to treat and to cure than a coryza (cold in the head), which may terminate in pneumonia by affecting the bronchial tubes and lung tissues.

A cold is the result of a devitalization of a part, as of the mucous membrane, with a change from the normal blood equalization and supply, by reason of which a change in secretion or excretion occurs. It is first a chemical change, then a microbe change, as, for instance, when the activity of the glands of the mouth—an activity that is destructive to certain germs—is checked by congestion, changing the same from an alkaline to an acid reaction, allowing the germs to thrive where formerly the chemical condition of the fluid destroyed them. It is a curious fact that colds are on the increase since the abolition of boots, and the wearing of thin-soled shoes. One of the greatest necessities to maintain health is to keep the feet warm. Attention should be given to the equalization of the heat of the body by proper underwear, and warm woollen stockings are of inestimable value. The warmest clothing worn should be that which is nearest the body.

It is a truth that persons who keep their pores freely open by sensible bathing, through a course of years, are less inclined to colds than those who do not. But here I wish to speak very emphatically as to one form of bathing.

There has been much said relative to cold baths, as a "hardening" system to inure the body against colds. I believe the cold bath, when taken in the ordinary house, is far more of a menace to health than a possible benefit.

Draughts are dangerous, inasmuch as they suddenly check the finer arterioles on the surface of the skin in a circumscribed area. Especially is the mucous membrane sensitive to such changes, and to prevent this nature has to a degree evolved the fine hairs in our nostrils, which serve not only as a sieve against dust, but as well to warm the current of air as it is inspired.

My idea is not to speak against ventilation, for that should never be neglected, but proper ventilation may be obtained in any moderately sized room with due regard and care not to allow the person to be within the draught.

I do not believe in sleeping with the windows open in the depth of winter—for rheumatism and colds, if not worse complications, are sure to arise in the great majority of cases. At night the vitality of the body is lowest and toward morning it is at its lowest ebb, and warmth applied externally by means of good blanketing saves the body much work in manufacturing calories, or units of heat.

Those that sleep in rooms well ventilated in the daytime, well covered with blankets at night, are far wiser than those who prefer the open-air scheme, which even the animals avoid.

It is well to remember that vitality is lowest in the early hours and that the majority of deaths occur at the early hours, the ebb tide of vital force.

CHINESE BOYCOTT LEADER.

History of the Principal in the Recent Crusade Against American Traders.

The leader of the boycott movement, one Tseng Shaoching, otherwise known as Tseng Chu, is a prominent man from the Fukien province, though his adopted home is now Shanghai. He is a merchant of some standing, dealing in goods from Singapore and other places adjacent to the Straits Settlements, says the Journal of the American Asiatic association. He does not deal in American goods; he has a European in nominal partnership with him—a Dane. He has purchased the rank of a Haotai. He is a very energetic person and likes to take the lead generally in good objects; for instance, he was a leader in securing a contribution of 35,000 taels from Chinese for the International institute, giving as his own contribution 1,500 taels, though not equal to many other subscribers in wealth.

He has always been regarded as a generous man with his money when it is sought for philanthropic objects. He is one of the trustees of the International institute. He has also been a leader in the Red Cross work, taking a prominent part in that movement inaugurated in China during the war between China and Japan, and the recent conflict between Russia and Japan; and he has been one of the leaders in the anti-footbinding movement. He is regarded by his countrymen as being a little vain, and likes to have his good deeds sounded abroad. In this respect he is not unlike many Americans. He is a member of the Chinese chamber of commerce at Shanghai, and, being a leader, he naturally took a lead in not only proposing, but carrying out the recent boycott of American goods.

Formerly a great friend of Americans, he has now worked up a feeling of hatred toward Americans. He has more than once, since the inauguration of the boycott movement, in spite of his statements to the contrary, showed a very anti-American feeling, and he even does not feel toward the International institute—which is presided over by Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, an American—as before. He has from the beginning of the boycott movement agitated for not buying American goods, though the Chinese chamber of commerce merely voted for not making any new contracts. At the first meeting held of the Shanghai chamber of commerce, when the boycott was first proposed, many of the members—though approving of the movement as a retaliatory measure against the harsh treatment to which the exempt classes of Chinese have been subjected in America—were afraid to take the lead in the movement; but Mr. Tseng announced that he would take the lead in the movement; that he would telegraph to all the treaty ports, to the various native commercial guilds, asking their assistance, and, furthermore, that he was willing to pay all of the expense of telegraphing himself. The members of the chamber of commerce agreed to this proposition; hence Mr. Tseng was named as the leader and a sort of general manager of the boycott movement in China.

He has had various conferences with the American merchants, as well as the American consular officers, on the subject of this boycott; but he has been immovable. He has declared his intention of carrying the boycott to the bitter end, and this he would have succeeded in accomplishing were it not that peace had been declared between Japan and Russia, which thus opened the northern, and particularly the Manchurian, market for American cotton goods, and which resulted in the boycott practically ceasing about September 14 last.

Minstrel, Not Minister.

Well, well, wouldn't that jar you? The Skagway Alaskan, under a big heading: "Is Dead," and sub-heading: "Well-Known Toronto Divine Succumbs," has the following, which is claimed to be a special dispatch to the daily: "Toronto, Oct. 21.—Cool Burgess, the well-known minister, died in the general hospital here to-day of heart disease."

Now, the facts are, and I speak of that which I know to be true, Cool Burgess was a well-known minstrel (not minister), who toured the country in his business and lived, the greater part of the time, in Toronto. In the summer months he kept open a saloon at the entrance of Prospect park, Brooklyn, N. Y. So much for the value of "special dispatches."—Sitka Alaskan.

Not to Be Treated Lightly.

"This is our latest novelty," said the manufacturer, proudly. "Good work, isn't it?"

"Not bad," replied the visitor; "but you can't hold a candle to the goods we make."

"Oh, are you in this line, too?"

"No; we make gunpowder."—Stray Stories.

At the Piano.

"Did you observe that I dropped a note in that last song?" she said.

"No," replied the Billville young man, "but if you'll hold the lamp I'll look under the piano an' see. I lost a five-dollar note last year, an' I ain't got over it yet!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Don't Protest Too Much.

When a man begins to declare that he feels as young as he ever did his friends begin to suspect that he doesn't.—Cleveland Leader.



YOUNG MAN WHO DRINKS.

His Chances of Employment in the Business World Are Constantly Growing Less.

The time is coming fast, indeed has already arrived, in our commercial life, when a young man who has habits of intemperance is narrowing very rapidly the possible range of openings in which he may make a living.

Fifteen years ago, as the trainmaster on a division on one of our large railroads in America told me, he sat in his office one day and saw a freight train stand for two hours waiting for a number of the train crew to recover from intoxication. When they were able to handle the train it moved out of the yard. Now, the trainmaster said, if the brakeman or any of the train crew were found using liquor, or if they were seen even to enter a saloon, they were instantly discharged. The idea of keeping a whole train waiting for a man to recover from drunkenness would seem perfectly absurd to the railroad corporations now. The time will come when such an idea will seem equally absurd in the army.—Happy Homes.

ALCOHOL IN BEVERAGES.

The Proportion of Alcohol to a Glass of the Various Spirituous Drinks.

The tumblers represent half a pint, and the wine glasses half a gill. The dark shading shows the amount of alcohol contained and the figures below give its percentage of the bulk.



FIGURES THAT TELL.

A Comparison of Results Between License and No License in Vermont Towns.

In Rutland, Vt., the test has been made with the following results. The figures are from the office of the chief of police:

ARRESTS MADE FOR FOUR YEARS.
1902 Under Fordunk-Forbreach Total
prohibition. arrests of peace. arrests
May 3 3 24
June 15 4 23
July 10 7 20

Total 28 14 67
1903 under license.
May 73 7 82
June 48 5 53
July 61 6 77

Total 180 18 219
1904 under no license.
May 9 7 23
June 48 5 53
July 20 16 44

Total 77 28 105
1905 under license.
May 60 11 76
June 48 5 53
July 69 14 77

Total 165 30 208

Passing of the Subway Tavern.

The famous subway tavern, which was opened in New York with the doxology and a benediction by Bishop Potter, has closed. In its place is a plain, old-style saloon, the proprietor of which has posted a card bearing some business-like announcements: "Rum and religion won't mix, any more than oil and water. You can't follow the Lord and chase the devil at the same time. A saloon is a place for drink, not worship. Religion follows rum; it does not go with it, hand in hand. A man thinks of religion the morning after. The best patron of a saloon is the man with the biggest thirst, not the man with the most religion." And there is more to the same effect. There is but one way to deal sensibly with the saloon and that is to abolish it altogether.

Canada Using More Liquor.

The consumption of intoxicating liquors in Canada is increasing. The amount of beer, wine and spirits used, per head of the population in 1904, was 23 per cent. greater than the average for the five years preceding. The increase in convictions for drunkenness in 1903 (the last year for which criminal statistics are as yet available) was 26 per cent. over the average for the preceding five years. This increase is shown in every province with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Quebec, which show a slight decrease. In Ontario the increase is 60 per cent.

No "Good" Saloon.

"Who wants a good saloon?"—A.D. in a liquor journal. Well, whoever does will go without what he wants. "There ain't no" good saloon.—American issue.

The Wise Men Find Jesus

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 14, 1906

Specialy Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 2:1-12. Memory verse, 12. Read also Luke 2:1-38.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"My son give Me thine heart."—Prov. 23:26.

TIME.—Probably February, B. C. 4, when Jesus was six or eight weeks old.

PLACE.—Bethlehem of Judea.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—The infancy of Jesus: 1. His birth, the shepherds and the angels' song (Luke 2:1-20); 2. His naming and his consecration in the temple at Jerusalem (Luke 2:21-38); 3. Simeon's hymn, The Nunc Dimittis (Luke 2:29-32); 4. Simeon's prophecy and Anna's thanksgiving (Luke 2:33-35); 5. The wise men from the east (Matt. 2:1-12); 6. The flight into Egypt (Matt. 2:13-15); 7. The massacre of the innocents (Matt. 2:16-18); 8. Return to Nazareth (Matt. 2:19-23; Luke 2:39-40).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. There came, arrived in Palestine. It must have been after the presentation in the Temple, for the family left Bethlehem immediately after the visit of the wise men, and before April, for Herod died April 1. It was probably in February. "Wise men from the east." Magi, sages.

V. 2. "Saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" "Where is the newly-born King?" "For we have seen His star in the east." Seen by them in the eastern countries, or seen in the eastern sky, or both. "And are come to worship Him." To acknowledge His worship; to do homage to Him.

V. 3. "When Herod the king had heard these things." Eager to find the object of their search, they would go through the streets asking: "Where is He?" at the same time telling the story of the star. "It is a simple question, but the quiet voice gathers velocity and volume until it sweeps over Jerusalem like a cyclone or a rushing wind of Pentecost. "He was troubled," agitated. "And all Jerusalem with him." A new king might involve the nation in a conflict with Rome. It might interfere with their luxuries, their tyrannies, their schemes of greedy gain.

V. 4. "Gathered all the chief priests and scribes." The authoritative teachers and students of the law. "He demanded (rather inquired) of them where Christ," in the original, "the Christ," not the proper name, but the Messiah, the official title of the promised Deliverer, "should be born." What do your Scriptures say? What is your belief?

V. 5. "It is written" (Mic. 5:2).

V. 6. "And thou Bethlehem." This is quoted freely from the Septuagint (the Greek version of the Old Testament), just as such quotations were popularly made at that time, for there were no Bibles in circulation, and quotations must be made chiefly as remembered from hearing them read. "Bethlehem, in the land of Judea." Distinguishing it from Bethlehem in Zebulun.

V. 7. "Then Herod . . . privily (privately) called the wise men." Privately, for he was already hatching, still more privately, his malicious plot to destroy Jesus. "Enquired . . . diligently." Greek, accurately, to the finest point, referring to the information, rather than diligence of inquiry. "What time the star appeared." How long ago, within what time, was the birth of the king made known by the appearing of the star.

V. 8. He sent (or directed) them to Bethlehem, a short six miles from Jerusalem. "Search diligently." Better, as before, accurately, carefully. "Bring me word . . . worship Him." He lied, because if he had told his real object, they would, of course, not report to him.

V. 9. And lo, the star, which they saw in the east, the same distinguished star, but now in the south.

V. 10. "When they saw the star," guiding them, and pointing out the place. "They rejoiced." Because their journey was now ended, their search was successful.

V. 11. "They saw the young child." The wonder is that in a little child, in a small village, in humble circumstances, they could see the King. "And fell down," in the oriental manner of showing homage. "And worshiped Him." Three acts are here—falling down, worshiping and offering; the first, the worship of the body; the second, of the soul; the third, of our goods. With these three our bodies, our souls, our goods, we are to worship Him. Without them all, worship is but a lame and maimed sacrifice, neither fit for wise men to give nor Christ to receive.—Dr. Mark Frank. "Opened their treasures." The caskets or chests in which the gifts were brought. "They presented unto Him gifts." "According to the oriental custom in paying visits to royalty."

V. 12. "Being warned of God." In a dream, in the same manner as God may have spoken to them before. "The verb means, to give a response to one who asks or consults. The word therefore implies that the wise men had sought counsel of God.

Religious Thought.

The best way to drive your children to sin is to keep your religion for company.—Ran's Horn.

God is willing to do for any man or woman all that He ever did for anyone. If there is not a mighty work of God in us, it is our own fault. Find out what these hindrances are and put them away.—R. A. Torrey.

A ray of light is not all the light there is in the universe, but it leads as unerringly to the source of all light as if it were. Let each child of the light be as true as each beam of light.—United Presbyterian.

OBEYING ORDERS.

How a Simple Peasant Followed Literally the Instructions of a Lion Tamer.

When Pezon, the lion tamer, was at Moscow with his menagerie, he had occasion to employ a peasant, a fine specimen of a "Cossack," to clean out the cages of the wild beasts. The Cossack did not understand a word of French, and the terms of the contract were settled in dumb show.

By way of instructing him in his new duties, Pezon went through a sort of pantomime with the broom, sponge and water bucket. The peasant watched him closely, and appeared fully to understand the details of the lesson given.

Next morning, armed with a broom, a bucket and a sponge, he opened the first cage he came to and quietly stepped in, as he had seen his master on the previous day step into two cages of harmless brutes; but this one happened to be tenanted by a splendid but untamed tiger, that lay stretched on the floor fast asleep.

At the noise made by the opening and closing the door the creature raised its head, and turned its green eyes full on the man, who, all unconscious of his danger, stood in a corner dipping his big sponge into the bucket.

At that moment Pezon came out of his caravan, and was struck dumb by the terrible sight that met his gaze. What could he do to warn the man of his danger? A sound, a movement on his part might enrage the great beast, and hasten its attack on the defenseless Cossack.

So Pezon stood, awaiting developments, ready to rush to the scene when the crisis came. The peasant, sponge in hand, coolly approached the tiger and made ready to rub him down with the stolidity of a military bootblack polishing his captain's boots. The sudden application of cold water to its hide evidently produced a very agreeable effect on the tiger, for it began to purr, stretched out its paws, rolled on its back and complacently offered every part of its body to the vigorous treatment of the peasant, who went on scrubbing with might and main.

All the while Pezon stood there with his eyes wide open, as if nailed to the spot.

When he had finished his job, the Cossack left the cage as quietly as he had entered it, and it required the most energetic and expressive gestures on the part of the lion tamer to prevent his repeating his hazardous experiment on a second wild beast.—Philadelphia Press.

The Questions Inside.

Master Fred is one of those little people whose curiosity knows no bounds and who seem always wound up to ask questions. One day he was to have his hair cut and his father jokingly said it must be cut very short to stop his asking so many questions. "Oh, that wouldn't do any good," said Fred. "You'd have to cut my head clean off; the questions are inside of it."

HOME-MADE WEATHER VANE

Amusing Figure Which May Be Made to Tell Which Way the Wind Is Blowing.

An ordinary clothes post or a stout strip of board nailed up against the fence or a shed so that it sticks well up into the air is a good place to fix up a weather vane. If it is made to represent a grotesque figure you will enjoy making it, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, and also enjoy watching its antics when it begins to swing, and to point the way from which the wind blows.

First, whittle out an arrow and fasten it to the post, pointing due north. The arrow is to remain fixed.

Now in the top of the post insert a stout wire, exactly perpendicular, and



THE WEATHER VANE.

so firm that it will not bend nor come out.

The cutting out of the figure is the chief thing. Select a piece of pine board that is from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch thick, and that will not readily split. Draw the outline of the figure you intend to cut, and saw away the edges, cutting closely to the lines wherever you can. Then finish the figure with a sharp pocket knife.

If only a small vane is desired it may be cut from a good, strong shingle.

On the wire slip two or three small round pieces of leather for washers. These will keep the vane free from the arrow. Three or four small wire staples like two-pointed wire tacks will fasten the figure to the wire. Finally paint the weather vane in bright colors.

READ THIS ALOUD.

Betty Botter bought some butter;
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter;
If I put it in my batter,
It will make my batter bitter;
But a bit of better butter
Will but make my batter better."
So she bought a bit of butter,
Better than the bitter butter,
And made her batter better,
So 'twas better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.

Lifting the Hat.

Do you know that the custom of lifting one's hat dates back to the age of chivalry? Knights, then, never appeared in public without their full armor. When they entered an assemblage of friends they removed their helmets. This action signified: "I am safe in the presence of friends." Thus the custom of gentlemen of to-day means the same thing—that he is in the presence of a friend.

QUEER CORRESPONDENCE.

Mirth-Provoking Missives Are Often Received by the Weather Bureau.

The weather bureau, like other departments of the government, is constantly in receipt of queer letters from all kinds of people who want to have the weather regulated to suit them. Not only do letters, containing complaints against the weather come to the bureau, but the telephone is constantly used by people who want to find out what kind of weather they are going to have on a certain day, because, the questioner explains, he wants a clear day at that time, because he is going out of town on a picnic or an outing.

The inquiries generally are in regard to the weather on a date two weeks ahead. Two weeks is the favored period, and many of the inquirers show very bad temper when they do not get an answer to suit them.

The most remarkable message, or rather, ridiculous one, ever received by the weather bureau, was one from a man who said he was a great friend of the cabinet officer under whose direction the weather bureau was. The man claimed that he had big influence with the secretary, and if the weather bureau would make arrangements to provide a nice, sunny day for him on a date two weeks ahead he would recommend the weather bureau to his friend, the secretary, and he added an extra inducement that if the bureau would manufacture a beautiful day to order for him he would send a crisp five-dollar bill to the clerk in charge on the day following.

He stated that the reason he wanted a good day was because he was going to take his mother-in-law and some visiting friends on a car ride to the Great Falls, and did not want to get wet or have the lunch spoiled by having to postpone the trip. The clerk who received the request wrote the man the following reply:

"There is only One who can grant your request, and He is too far away to be reached by mail or telephone."

Standing Order.

Newlin Haines, of the Atlantic City Hotel Men's association, was talking about the odd rules that prevail in many of the cheaper restaurants and cafes.

"For instance," he said, "I go in and order oysters, salad, and dessert, and get a napkin, but the man next to me, because he has only ordered pie and milk, can't have a napkin on any account."

"A guest here last summer gave me the best example of these absurd rulings and differentiations that I have heard yet."

"The man said that he entered a lunch cafe in London, an ornate place, with a counter where some of the patrons stood, and with a number of little tables where others sat.

"The man gave a small order, and took a seat at one of the tables.

"Thereupon a waiter hurried to him. 'Beg pardon, sir,' he said, 'but buns can't sit.'"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Journalism by a Journalist.

There are two kinds of greatness in journalism—one that involves the editing of newspapers with distinction, the other the faculty of writing in a way that shall impress itself upon masses of men. The faculty of editing a newspaper with distinction has not always been associated with mere commercial success.—London Sphere.

Royal Motorist.

The king of Italy is not only one of the most enthusiastic of royal motorists, but, perhaps, the only one who has qualified by passing a severe practical examination. He is a clever mechanic and repairs his cars.

Norway's Richest Man.

A wealthy Norwegian has presented King Haakon with a fine estate at Orkadeien. The donor's name is Thoms, and he is the richest man in Norway.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 6.
CATTLE—Fair to good . . . 44 10 @ 4 15
Heavy steers . . . 43 50 @ 5 00
CALVES—Extra . . . 8 75 @ 9 00
HOGS—Choice packers . . . 54 50 @ 5 50
Mixed packers . . . 54 00 @ 5 45
SHEEP—Extra . . . 6 30 @ 6 55
LAMBS—Extra . . . 6 80 @ 7 00
FLOUR—Spring patent . . . 5 15 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 82 @ 82 1/2
No. 3 red . . . 80 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 45 @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 32 @ 32 1/2
RYE—No. 2 . . . 69 @ 70
HAY—Choice timothy . . . 13 00 @ 13 25
PORK—Clear mess . . . 14 50 @ 14 75
LARD—Steam . . . 7 25 @ 7 30
BUTTER—Choice dairy . . . 17 @ 17 1/2
Choice creamery . . . 28 @ 28 1/2
APPLES—Per bush . . . 5 50 @ 6 00
POTATOES—Per bush . . . 6 00 @ 6 25
TOBACCO—New . . . 5 00 @ 5 15
Old . . . 4 50 @ 4 75

CHICAGO.
FLOUR—Winter patent . . . 5 10 @ 5 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
No. 3 red . . . 80 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 42 @ 42 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 32 @ 32 1/2
PORK—Mess . . . 13 65 @ 13 75
LARD—Steam . . . 7 25 @ 7 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
LARD—Steam . . . 7 25 @ 7 30

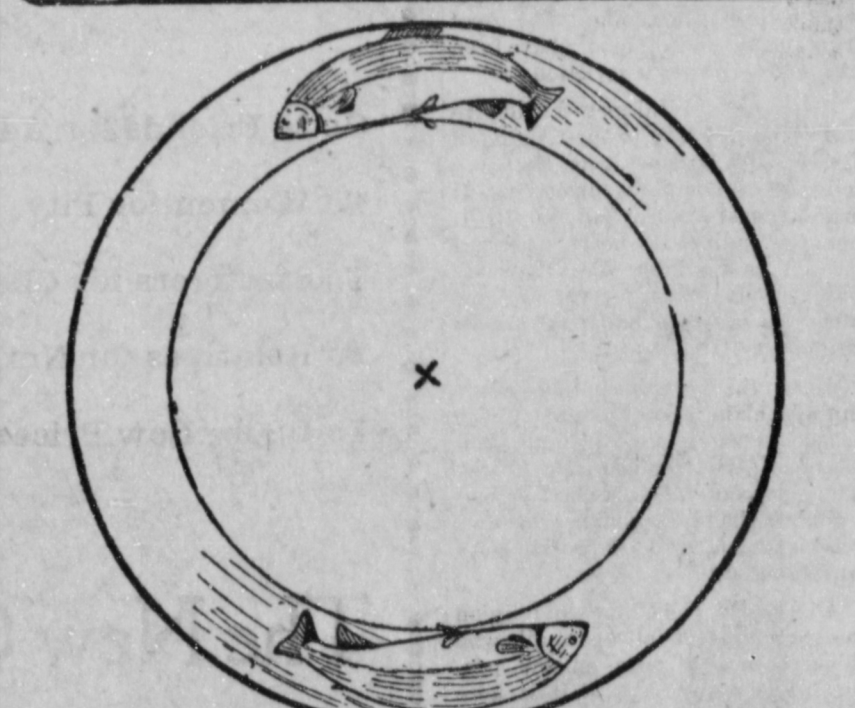
NEW YORK.
FLOUR—Winter straits . . . 3 55 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 42 @ 42 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 32 @ 32 1/2
RYE—Western . . . 74 @ 74 1/2
PORK—Mess . . . 14 50 @ 14 75
LARD—Steam . . . 7 25 @ 7 30

BALTIMORE.
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 42 @ 42 1/2
CATTLE—Steers . . . 4 00 @ 4 10
HOGS—Dressed . . . 5 40 @ 5 50

LOUISVILLE.
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 91 @ 92
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
LARD—Steam . . . 7 50 @ 7 60

INDIANAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 90 @ 90 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 32 @ 32 1/2

Jumping Salmon.—A Cut Out



Salmon ascend rivers and streams, jumping waterfalls and rapids, going up stream as far as they can go, to deposit their eggs or spawn; then return to deep water.

Cut out semicircle in picture. Cut out circle on heavy outside line and place under picture, running pin through "X." "X." Then turn, and salmon will jump the fall.—Boston Globe

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LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, May 1, 1905.

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea . . . 3:46 a. m.
Arrive Richmond . . . 4:15 a. m.
Arrive Paris . . . 5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati . . . 7:50 a. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea . . . 1:11 p. m.
Arrive Richmond . . . 2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris . . . 3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati . . . 6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea . . . 12:17 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville . . . 7:00 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule Sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC RY. CO.

Time table in effect April 16, 1905

EAST BOUND.
No. 1 No. 3 No. 5
Versailles . . . 10:15 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
Nicholasville . . . 11:00 7:10
Valley View . . . 11:24 7:40
Richmond, Ky. . . 11:55 8:10
Richmond, Ky. . . 12:05 p. m. 8:30 a. m.
Irvine . . . 1:05 9:05
Beattyville . . . 2:40 10:20
Beattyville Jct. . . 3:00 10:30

WEST BOUND.
No. 2 No. 4 No. 6
Versailles . . . 7:30 a. m. 2:25 p. m.
Nicholasville . . . 8:05 2:57
Valley View . . . 8:25 3:15
Richmond, Ky. . . 8:50 3:40
Richmond, Ky. . . 9:05 3:55
Irvine . . . 9:30 4:20
Beattyville . . . 11:00 5:30
Beattyville Jct. . . 11:20 5:50

No. 2 and 6, 1 and 3 make close connections at Nicholasville to and from Lexington and Cincinnati, and at Versailles to and from Shelbyville and Louisville. No. 5 connects at Beattyville Junction for Jackson. For any further information address any local agent, or

M. E. SMITH, G. F. & P. Agt., Versailles, Ky.



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We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

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BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

The History of the Eighth Kentucky is crowded out this week, but will begin next issue.

Some Eastern Kentucky news is also crowded over to next week.

Rev. M. K. Pasco will preach at the Congregational church next Sabbath morning.

Rev. C. Rexford Raymond, who is remembered with esteem by all Berea, has been called from the church at Bellevue, O., to a church at Flushing, N. Y.

The Annual Debate between the Phi Delta and Alpha Zeta literary societies, occurs on Friday night, the subject being "Method of Government Regulations for Railroads."

G. D. Holliday has put in quite a varied stock of goods in the store recently occupied by Williams on Main street.

The new automatic telephones are being tested to-day. This system has 19 phones which are thus tried and more to follow.

Electric lighting of the Chapel now awaits only the arrival and placing of a switch board.

The 10-year-old daughter of Mr. Gabbard on Mt. Vernon street has been seriously ill for two weeks.

Miss Mary Baker, of Wallacetown, former Berea student and teacher, leaves next Monday for Los Angeles, California, to engage in mission work.

The President visited Lexington on Tuesday to confer with the presidents of leading Kentucky institutions in reference to the entertainment of the Southern Educational Conference which is to convene in that city the last of April.

W. A. Cope, formerly a student of Berea, and now in the insurance business, called on the Citizen Wednesday. He says things were looking well at his home in Malden, when he was there last, and of course he had a kind word for the College. Mr. Cope thinks the outlook good in his line.

President and Mrs. Frost started to-day for a flying trip among the friends of the College in the East. The President remarked in starting that while he was personally weary and depressed, and in greater need of the prayers of good people than ever before, the College is in good shape for him to leave, the Vice-President and Deans abundantly able to take charge of affairs for an indefinite time.

Prof. Frank J. Stowe did not appear on Tuesday night, to open the Lyceum Course with the monologue of "The Rivals," which had been looked forward to with much interest. Prof. Dodge, the manager of the course, arranged with Mr. H. M. Racer to give a few readings which were greatly appreciated. A delayed telegram announcing the impossibility of Prof. Stowe's attending the appointment. A date will be fixed upon as soon as possible.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Father Rogers left for Woodstock, Ill., Tuesday noon.

President Frost was in Richmond on business Tuesday.

The Ariel Quartette are planning for a trip which will be made in a couple of weeks.

Secretary Gamble went to Richmond Saturday to meet Father Rogers who came to Berea with him at midnight.

Mr. C. P. Dicks, State Secretary of Y. M. C. A., was in Berea Monday in the interest of that work.

William Strange, who was delayed at the beginning of the term because of sickness, arrived in Berea Tuesday night.

Harmonia Society is rejoicing over the new room in which they rehearse as they went into the new Chapel for the first time Wednesday night.

Gideon Isom brought his brother to Berea Tuesday of this week. Gideon was on his way to Louisville where he is now in Medical College.

The new piano purchased for the Chapel is the Everett Concert Grand and no doubt is one of the finest pianos ever brought into the state of Kentucky.

Union Church Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Union Church was held Saturday last. After a bounteous dinner served by the ladies, business matters were taken up. In addition to the various yearly reports received, officers for the ensuing year were chosen. The old officers hold over for the most part, but John L. Gay was elected treasurer in place of T. J. Osborne, who in turn was made a member of the financial board, Geo. W. Shockley was selected as deacon. Reports showed that highwater mark had been reached in the benevolences of the year just closed, while all bills had been met, and \$150 paid on the church debt for the parsonage.

When you want the best and freshest Bread, Fruit, Candies, Cakes, Crackers, and lots of other good things, to eat call at Holliday's New Candy and Fruit Store on Main St. All new and up-to-date. Orders 25 cts and up delivered promptly. Call Phone 71. Agent for Richmond Steam Laundry.—G. D. Holliday.

They say money does not make people happy. Try a box of

Kayler's CANDIES.
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JOE'S
Sole Agent
Richmond, Ky.
Phone 38

CAN'T EAT

When your nerves are all unstrung, your appetite fails you and you feel as though the bottom had dropped out of your stomach, you are paying the penalty for the abuse you have inflicted upon yourself by hastily-eaten and improper food.

Your digestive organs, even though delicate, will stand a lot of service, but they resent ill-treatment.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin
(Laxative)

Is the greatest remedy in the world for correcting and curing all forms of stomach and digestive trouble.

It instantly imparts new life and vigor to these parts and keeps them in prime and perfect working condition.

Don't wait until you are in the grip of these torturing complaints, but get a dollar or half-dollar size of DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN now at your druggist's and forestall the trouble.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Do it now.

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For Sale by **S. E. WELCH, Jr.**
BEREA, KY.

Historical Statements.

[Continued from First Page]

"The type of Christianity which this College was founded to promote is enlisted in all missionary efforts and alert to all true reforms."

"We renew our adherence to the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors and the use of tobacco. We desire to avoid those secret societies which seem to offer a substitute for religion, to shield wrongdoers, and to limit to a chosen few that benevolence which should be extended to all mankind. And we wish to prepare our students to take an intelligent interest in all the newer social problems of our times."

"4 Deprecating the divisions and oppositions among Christian believers, which are inconsistent with spiritual unity and a great practical hindrance to the Kingdom of God, and desiring to emphasize the truths upon which Christians agree and to subordinate the matters upon which they differ, we desire that Berea College shall cooperate in good works with all Christians while controlled by no denomination."

It was because Berea College pledged these things to the Lord that He has blessed it, and it is for this strenuous campaign for the Kingdom of Righteousness that Berea College stands today equipped as well as it is, with its growing influence and its increasing number of supporters.

Dedication Sermon

By Henry Churchill King, D.D., President of Oberlin College.

President King, at much personal sacrifice, came to Berea on short notice to preach the Dedication Sermon as soon as it was learned that Bishop McDowell would be detained by the sudden death of his only brother in Colorado. Bishop McDowell followed his telegram with a letter of regret and expressed the hope that he should yet find an opportunity to visit and preach in Berea.

A Faculty reception for President King was held at the President's house on Saturday night and he there delivered an important address which was practically a confirmation of the teachings of Jesus Christ from modern psychology.

His sermon Sunday morning was characterized by profound thought, broad scholarship and simple faith, the outline being as follows:

Subject: "The Supreme Claims of the Christian Life upon Thoughtful Men."

He spoke of the college chapel as the most important building in any institution which is to train the youth. The Christian religion holds a central place, first, because it is the part of prudence to consider the great questions of man's duty and destiny. To live as though we were the creatures of a day, as though we were akin only to the brutes, would be supremest folly.

Secondly, because the Christian religion is the only scheme of life which is complete, taking in man's immortality and his entire nature as "made in the image of God." Any life which is not a Christian life is dwarfed, one-sided and incomplete.

Thirdly, thoughtful men should devote themselves to the spirit of the Christian religion because the Christian church is the only lasting organization of comprehensive aims and large attainments working for the betterment of the world.

Fourth: The Christian religion is one of intense convictions. No man can attain largest happiness or usefulness unless he believes the truth with fervor and with all his heart. We believe in toleration, but there can be no toleration unless there is strong belief. It is not toleration if I am indifferent as to what the truth is or what my neighbor believes; but if I am really in earnest in my own beliefs and then allow others to have their beliefs, I am truly tolerant. The world is made better by people who believe something. The great triumphant souls of history have been men and women of conviction.

Again, thoughtful men should give themselves heartily to the religion of Jesus Christ because it is the only religion of complete surrender. It makes Christ Master and Lord. It puts the individual heart where it belongs, as a child of the Heavenly Father. It thus overcomes the world, its scorn, its buffetings and its despairs.

Again, the Christian religion has a supreme claim upon thoughtful men because it sets men right in all their relations. He who is a good Christian is a good citizen, a good father, a good husband, a good neighbor, a good kinsman, a good workman, a good student.

And finally, the Christian religion has a supreme claim upon all who think because it rests on the personality of Jesus Christ. It is here that we find law expressed in conduct and character. Our souls need a leader, a friend, one who can be the "Captain of our salvation," one whom we may follow with entire trust and loyalty.

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Our Laxative Cold tablets knock colds and grippe silly. Take them at night, feel better next morning. It is a good thing to have a bottle of reliable cough syrup on hand to use when first need a "stitch in time, etc."

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NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Intelligence Collected and Given to Our Readers in a Condensed Form.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Summary of Prominent Events That Have Taken Place During the Past Few Days—The Movements of Government Officials.

News From Congress.

Senator Brackett, of Saratoga, introduced a resolution in the New York legislature demanding of Chauncey M. Depew his resignation as United States senator from that state. Later the resolution was withdrawn.

In the senate on the 4th R. M. LaFollette was sworn in as senator from Wisconsin. The fact that Mr. LaFollette was escorted into the senate chamber and to the vice president's desk by Mr. Spooner, between whom and Mr. LaFollette there has been in recent years a difference of opinion as to party and public policies, amounting to personal antagonism, caused a sensation. The cause of the Filipino was advocated on the floor of the house by the administration leader, Mr. Payne, for hours. He presented the views of the majority of the ways and means committee on the Philippine tariff bill reducing the duties on sugar and tobacco to 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates and admitting other products of the islands to the United States free of duty.

Representative McCall introduced a resolution providing for an annual appropriation of \$15,000, to be used by the president for traveling expenses.

"Champ Clark Democracy" was expounded to the delight and entertainment of the house for three hours on the 5th by Mr. Clark (Mo.), and constituted the feature of the debate on the Philippine tariff bill. Mr. Clark's speech took a wide range and he labelled his political beliefs as above in answer to a question as to what kind of a democrat he really was.

Miscellaneous News Items.

John A. McCall resigned the presidency of the New York Life Insurance Co. and Alexander E. Orr was appointed in his place at the salary of \$50,000 a year. Mr. McCall's salary was \$100,000. The board of trustees also cut down the number of second vice presidents so that hereafter there will be two of these officers instead of three.

It was announced that the plan of the officers of the Western Life Insurance Co., of Chicago, to transfer the policy holders of that company to the Security Life and Annuity Co., of Pennsylvania, has been abandoned.

A special grand jury returned indictments charging murder against convicts Ryan, Vaughn and Raymond. The men are the survivors of the attempted escape from the Missouri penitentiary when Guards Clay and Allison were killed.

Officials of the Housewives and Bridgemen's union announced that an effort will be made to extend the strike of the structural iron workers to all big cities throughout the country.

On account of recent heavy rains a landslide occurred on the South & Western railroad, in process of construction near Pine Ridge, N. C., killing three men and fatally injuring two others.

A fight occurred in Peking between German and Japanese soldiers, which resulted in the serious injury of about a score. The trouble was the result of a drunken brawl and a general fight followed.

Secretary Bonaparte has decided to attend the ceremonies at Charleston, S. C., incident to the presentation by the residents of that city of a silver service to the new armored cruiser Charleston.

Three Chinese implicated in the assassination of American missionaries at Lienchow, were executed in the premises of the joint commission on December 7 and many others were punished.

President Loubet received in a most cordial manner Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown, Va., exposition. The president expressed the greatest interest in the enterprise.

A tornado struck the schoolhouse at Josie Beat, near Troy, Ala., and two boys were killed by falling timbers. The schoolhouse was demolished and none of the occupants escaped without injury.

The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: William R. Warlock, pension agent at Columbus, O.; Frank Dillingham, California, consul general at Coburg, Germany.

Mrs. Carl O. Almberg, 1517 Aldine avenue, Lakeview, and J. E. Moller, a traveling salesman, long a friend of the Almberg family, were found dead in an alley in Chicago. Carl O. Almberg was arrested.

Mrs. Thomas Gorton, of Flint township, and Mrs. Bert Allen, of Mundy township, were killed in a grade crossing accident two miles south of Flint, Mich., by a Pere Marquette passenger train.

All of the \$200,000 appropriated by the state for the Jamestown, Va., exposition has been turned over to the exposition company.

Revolution has broken out at Puerto Plata, San Domingo. Gen. Rodriguez fought his way into town and then retired. Not less than 25 were killed and many were wounded. Gen. Cospedes hiding the fort, still fighting.

Gen. Lemetrio Rodriguez was killed in a battle with the Caceres troops at Porto Plata, Santo Domingo. The Morales force was defeated with loss on both sides.

Cable advices received at the state department from San Domingo announce that the revolution is practically at an end. The troops are dispersing to their homes and the country is again becoming quiet. Five generals were killed in the fighting at Porto Plata.

Charles A. Edwards, of New York, formerly president of the Passaic Chemical Co., of New Jersey, and more recently an officer of the General Chemical Co., with an office in New York city, was mysteriously given a death wound from a pistol ball while lying in bed, the guest of his brother-in-law, Charles A. Hiller, New Haven, Ct.

Timothy L. Woodruff was elected president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance society, succeeding Edward W. Scott, who resigned after having served nine years as president.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the celebration in Philadelphia of the 200th anniversary of organized Presbyterianism in America. The anniversary will fall on April 24. The president and Mrs. Roosevelt announced that the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, will occur February 17 at 12 o'clock noon in the east room of the white house.

A verdict for \$5,280,333 against Edward L. Harper, once vice president of the Fidelity National bank, of Cincinnati, was affirmed by Judge Cox in the United States circuit court, New York.

Orders were received from the war department sending Maj. E. F. Taggart to the Philippines in March with two companies of the Eighth regiment.

Reports of how the dead are mutilated to terrify the living in Russia were brought to New York by Russian refugees, 700 of whom arrived there. One woman told of having seen a young married woman kill her child sooner than let the Cossacks murder the infant. In the town of Nova Moscow five drunken soldiers marched through the streets carrying arms, a dead baby with a bayonet run through its body being displayed at the end of each gun.

The express companies have decided to join with the railroads in refusing to issue passes for the carrying of business free of charge.

Three regiments of the Manila garrison are under arms, acting under orders to be prepared in case of emergency as a result of the present condition in China, and it is expected they will be ordered there immediately.

Failures in the United States for the week ending January 4, 1906, number 220, against 212 the week previous, 278 in the like week of 1905, and 262 in 1904.

An appeal to save Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, of Hackensack, N. J., from being hanged on January 12 was sent to President Roosevelt by the Susan B. Anthony club, of Cincinnati. O. Mrs. Tolla shot an Italian who, she said, attempted to attack her in her own home.

Thomas Radcliffe, 70, organist, composer and one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists, died in Salt Lake City. Prof. Radcliffe was Utah state organist at the World's Columbian exposition.

A fire which started in the rear of the three-story brick building of the Columbus Buggy Co., Kansas City, destroyed that building and the adjoining building occupied by the Kimball Piano Co. and the Hettlinger Bros. Manufacturing Co., and badly damaging the National Bank of Commerce building.

The Kansas supreme court decided that the law passed by the last legislature providing for separate high schools for the whites and negroes at Kansas City, Kan., is valid. The decision paves the way for the legislature to pass an act separating the whites from the negroes in all the schools of the state.

Philadelphia and Erie railroad train No. 4, running 40 miles an hour, collided with a light engine at Horn's Siding, near Corry, Pa., in a blizzard, and three trainmen were killed and 21 persons injured.

Harry Welch and Frank Lambert, who were indicted jointly with Rev. George J. Ware on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government of public lands, pleaded guilty jointly at Omaha. It is understood that the two will be used by the government as witnesses against Ware, whose agents they are said to have been.

Leonard B. Imboden and James A. Hill, convicted of conspiracy to wreck the Denver (Col.) Savings bank and divert its funds to their use, were sentenced to be confined in the state prison from nine to ten years at hard labor.

John Peabody, who lives just over the Orange mountains, at Montclair, N. J., was arrested by secret service officers from Washington on a charge of annoying President Roosevelt.

President Wilbur F. Carrier, of Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis., announced the acceptance of \$100,000 from Ralph Voorhes of Clinton, N. J., to be used for additional buildings for the college.

Robert Fitzsimmons arrived at Sioux Falls, S. D., and had a prolonged conference with his wife. It is announced that his efforts to effect a reconciliation with her had resulted unsuccessfully.

Twenty-one miners were killed in an explosion of mine gas in the shaft of the Cooper Mine Co. at Coaldale, W. Va. Only one body has been recovered. Immediately following the explosion, which was heard for several miles, rescue parties set to work to explore the wrecked shaft.

Mining operations were practically suspended in the Elkhorn valley, West Virginia, on account of the Coaldale coal mine disaster in which 23 miners lost their lives. All the bodies were recovered from the mine.

Oscar T. Merkle, secretary of the Broom Manufacturers' association of the United States and Canada, issued a call for a meeting in Chicago, January 16. A raise in the price of brooms is contemplated.

Society people have only just begun to recover from the list of new peers and baronesses which followed the resignation of Premier Arthur Balfour, and are now discussing "additional probabilities." It is whispered in court circles that William Waldorf Astor will surely be made a peer, with the title of Lord Cliveden.

The formation of a syndicate to supply the English provincial newspapers with news from London by wireless telegraphy is being considered.

C. D. Brashear, a farmer from Union Rock, Ky., is under arrest at Memphis, Tenn., on a charge of attempting to pass a forged draft. George M. Tidwell and F. H. Kelly, a magistrate, appear as the prosecutors.

The great hospital provided for in the will of the late Charles W. Yerkes, the traction promoter who died in New York, will be built at once. It will be located in the borough of the Bronx. The endowment fund, it is now estimated, will amount to from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

President Garcia declared the republic of Ecuador to be in a state of war. Col. Larrea, secretary of war, has been appointed commandant of the center army. The revolutionary forces under Col. Teran hold Tungurahua and Chimborazo provinces. Gen. Leonidas Plaza, Ecuadorian minister to the United States, has been called to assume command as chief of the army.

Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., the first of the members of the first class to be put on trial, was declared acquitted and restored to duty, but was rearrested shortly after, and will be tried under other charges of hazing under the act of 1874, and of encouraging or countenancing hazing.

According to official information received in London from Berlin, Germany, not only demands that all the powers shall participate in the execution of reforms in Morocco, but that the work of watching the frontier shall be divided among them.

Bob Fitzsimmons and his wife have made up. They will go on the stage together.

The boarding house conducted by Erskine Reed, St. Louis, caught fire from the furnace, and three women boarders perished, a fourth breaking a leg in jumping from an upper window.

Revengeful at being placed in irons by the captain of the Norwegian ship Regent, lying at Sapelo, Ga., several members of the crew, after being liberated, scuttled the craft by boring holes in the bottom.

John M. Gloden, postmaster of North Madison, Ind., for eight years, is dead.

The deaths in Newport, Ky., during the year 1905 exceeded those of births. Health Officer Keam in his annual report shows there have been 427 births during the year and 546 deaths.

Ollie Claywells, 14 years old, stabbed Carl Owens, aged 13, and is in jail at Dallas Tex., charged with murder. The boys were employed in the Texas Pacific general offices.

The residence at "Laburnum," the splendid country seat near Richmond, Va., of Joseph Bryant, proprietor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and a director in the Equitable Life Assurance society, of New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Celebration of the Russian Christmas by miners of that nationality at the Meadowlands coal works, four miles from Washington, Pa., caused a race riot between Russians and Italians in which one man's skull was fractured, a woman with a baby in her arms was knocked down with a brick and others received serious injuries.

Trade between the United States and Germany, whose commercial relations are now the subject of negotiations between the two governments, aggregated in the fiscal year 1905 over \$300,000,000.

Twenty-three delegates, representing 2,300 machinists of district No. 26, which takes in all the counties between Oneonta, N. Y., and Tamaqua, Pa., on one side, and Elmira, N. Y., and Easton, Pa., on the other, met in Scranton, Pa., and decided to demand a nine-hour day.

Giacobini's comet is again visible and is being closely observed and photographed by the astronomers of Mt. Hamilton, Cal. At that point it is visible to the naked eye.

The first snow of the winter set in in St. Louis, rendering the street car rails slippery and causing two accidents in which one man was killed and seven other persons hurt.

Gov. Higgins received a petition for the exercise of executive clemency in the case of Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer, confined in the Sing Sing prison, under sentence to die in the week beginning January 22, for the murder of the aged millionaire, Wm. Marsh Rice.

Three men were badly injured in a head-on collision near Wood Station, Ill., on the Burlington road. One of the engine boilers and a carload of powder exploded.

A resolution was adopted by the Mississippi senate ordering the investigation of the alleged lumber trust.

WARSHIPS COLLIDE.

Starboard Side of the Kentucky Badly Damaged.

Vessel Struck a Glancing Blow By the Alabama as They Were Putting To Sea in the New York Harbor.

New York, Jan. 8.—While the battleship squadron, under command of Rr. Adm. Robley D. Evans, was proceeding to sea, the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky ran aground in the lower harbor off the west bank light. The Alabama and Illinois were following next in line and before they could alter their course the Alabama collided with the Kentucky, striking her a glancing blow. The Illinois just got clear of the tangle and proceeded down the bay, anchoring outside the bar with the flagship Maine. The Alabama remained by to render assistance to the Kentucky and Kearsarge and wireless messages were sent to the Brooklyn navy yard for tugs.

At 2:45 o'clock the Kearsarge and Kentucky both were floated and started for sea, accompanied by the Alabama. The Kentucky, however, was ordered back and returned to Tompkinsville, where she anchored.

A wireless message was received at the Brooklyn navy yard from the Kentucky stating that the starboard side of the vessel above the water line had been quite badly damaged in the collision with the Alabama. It also was stated that the Kentucky will come up to the navy yard for repairs.

The squadron of battleships was bound for Hampton Roads where the several divisions of the North Atlantic fleet now in home waters are to be assembled under Rr. Adm. Evans preparatory to sailing for West Indian and South American waters for the annual winter maneuvers. The battleships had gathered in New York harbor after undergoing extensive repairs, some at the Boston and some at the Brooklyn navy yard.

THE MOROCCO TROUBLE.

Public Sentiment in Paris Over Conference Undergoes Improvement.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Public uneasiness over the Moroccan conference has undergone a distinct improvement. This is due mainly to the confident attitude of the officials of the foreign office who consider the election by the Italian government of Marquis Visconti Venosta to head its delegation as strengthening the position of France. It is evident that the officials hold the view that if France can secure the support of the great powers, having tangible control in the Mediterranean and in Morocco, it will be difficult for Germany to stand against the force of this moral influence. Therefore, Italy's choice of the Marquis Visconti Venosta, who was one of the earliest advocates of the Franco-Italian entente, strengthens the government's expectation of the united support of the leading Mediterranean powers.

DISTINCT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Portions of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska Were Shaken.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 8.—Sunday evening residents of Lincoln felt an earthquake shock that was severe enough in several instances to shake globes from the fastenings on chandeliers. No damage is reported to buildings.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 8.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in this city Sunday evening. No damage was done, but the movement, which appeared to be from north to south, lasted about 23 seconds and was strong enough to shake chandeliers and rattle dishes. The shock was felt most distinctly in the residence districts in the northeastern, eastern and southern portions of the city.

RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS.

Prayers Were Said For the President and the Emperor of Russia.

New York, Jan. 8.—The Russian Christmas day was celebrated Sunday at St. Nicholas cathedral in this city when a solemn pontifical high mass was sung. Nearly 2,000 persons attended the morning services, Archbishop Tikhon officiated, assisted by several priests, some of whom came from New York state, New England and several of the eastern and southern states. Prayers were said for the president of the United States and the emperor and royal family of Russia.

Morales Offers To Resign.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The state department has received news from San Domingo that ex-President Morales has offered to resign if he will be allowed to leave the country in safety. This proposition, it is understood, will be acceptable to the de facto government.

A Double Suicide.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 8.—W. H. Hood, 35, merchant of Raleigh, and a woman, 22, committed suicide in a rented room at Raleigh. Hood leaves a wife and two children. He left an insurance policy for his wife and a ring and a pocket for his children.

Quiet in Santo Domingo.

Washington, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the navy department, received from the senior commanding officer in Dominican waters, with station on the northern coast of the Island of Santo Domingo, reports that "all is quiet."

STATE ODDS AND ENDS

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Doings of the Legislators in Session at the State Capital.

Frankfort, Jan. 3.—Senate.—The senators assembled at noon and organized by electing the democratic caucus nominees. The following bills were introduced: To appropriate \$15,000 to restore the Henry Clay monument at Lexington; to exempt secret or fraternal societies, lodges or councils that are under a grand or supreme body from the provisions of Section 654, Kentucky statutes, in reference to insurance; to require an annual accounting of the surplus of life insurance companies; regulating the investments of life insurance companies (require them to invest part of the reserve fund in Kentucky properties.)

House.—The house was declared organized and ready for business and R. W. Miller, J. T. Wilson and H. M. Cox appointed to so notify the governor. The rules of the last house were adopted till the new committee makes its report. Notices of several contests for seats were read by the clerk. Just before adjournment in both houses Gov. Beckham's message was read.

Frankfort, Jan. 4.—Senate.—The following bills were introduced Wednesday: To create a state board of charities; to prohibit lunch stands on public roads; to prohibit operations of merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries and other like things on or near public roads, unless inclosed by high board fence; fixing a penalty for selling or procuring state examination questions for school teachers; to prohibit ball playing on Sunday; to prohibit circuit and appellate judges from taking active part in politics.

House.—Measures adopted: Resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint a bill clerk, three messengers and a speaker's page, all with the pay of wages. The resolution to have 150 copies of the Kentucky State Journal furnished the legislature each day; resolution inviting the white ministers of Frankfort to open the house each day with prayer; resolution that the old desks in the house be recovered with canvas and otherwise repaired.

Frankfort, Jan. 5.—Senate.—As neither Lieut. Gov. Thorne nor Speaker Lawrence could promise to complete their committees for several days, the legislature adjourned over till Monday by adopting a concurrent resolution. Bills introduced: To increase the annual appropriation for the Kentucky institution for education of the blind from \$10,000 to \$15,000; to prohibit the manufacture or sale, exchange or barter of cigarettes in this state; to empower railroad companies to designate persons to act as railroad policemen and providing for their appointment by the governor. The Spence resolution ordering 50 copies of the State Journal furnished to the senate each day was adopted. The Hickman resolution expressing sorrow on the death of ex-Senators John D. Harris, of Madison; Robert S. Triplett, of Davies; Thomas S. Kirk, of Johnson, and J. W. Gilbert, of Callaway, was adopted by a rising vote.

House.—Representative McKnight offered a resolution not to allow attorneys' fees to contestants, except when it is shown the contests have real merit. Adopted. Representative Redwine offered a resolution providing that the two contests be tried by the committee selected to hear the first contest, and that the services of the second committee be dispensed with. Adopted. Representative Zeb Stewart introduced a resolution providing that where a member was drawn to serve on more than one contest committee, he may be withdrawn from all but one committee. It was declared out of order.

KISSED HUSBAND GOOD-BYE.

Mrs. Pollard Killed Son and Attempted Suicide.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5.—After kissing her husband good-bye, Mrs. Sallie Blancagniel Pollard shot and fatally wounded her three-year-old son and then attempted suicide by shooting herself in the head in the apartments of her brother, Dr. W. N. Blancagniel. "I felt that I was losing my mind. I did not wish to become a burden on any one else, and I could not bear the thought of leaving my child to others." Mrs. Pollard gave this reason for her deed. The child died at an infirmary. The mother is not expected to live. The Blancagniel family, of which Mrs. Pollard is a member, is one of the most prominent in Louisville.

Telephone War On.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 8.—Judge Walter Evans in the federal court took under submission a motion made by the East Tennessee Telephone Co. for a temporary restraining order to prevent the city of Paducah from molesting it in the work of erecting poles and wires on the streets of the city.

After the Insurance Men.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 6.—State Insurance Commissioner Prewitt will leave for Milwaukee to take depositions in the case of the commonwealth against the Northwestern Mutual Life Assurance Co., to collect back taxes. If the state is successful in this suit others will be brought.

A Skeleton Found.

Burkesville, Ky., Jan. 8.—News has reached here of the finding of a human skeleton on the farm of Geo. Brown, near Kettle, this county. Fragments of clothing indicated that it was that of a man, and that it had probably been there for several years.

St. John Boyle Dead.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 8.—St. John Boyle, one of the most prominent members of the Louisville bar, and for a number of years high up in republican party councils, died at French Lick Springs Sunday afternoon.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

President Thorne, of the Senate, Announced Its Personnel.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—President Thorne, at the state senate, announced the standing committees of the body for the present term. The one committee in which there is general interest is that to consider insurance laws and amendments proposed. Its members are: Ben Johnson, of Nelson county; M. S. McNutt, of Louisville; W. W. Tabb, of Hardin county; E. K. Renaker, of Harrison; R. I. Hubble, of Garrard county; Conn Linn, of Calloway county, and Brent Spence, of Campbell county. All are democrats. J. C. Ryland, of Boone county, democrat, will head the house of representatives committee on insurance, which is to be named by Speaker Lawrence. Of the senate committees three are lawyers, two farmers, one a stock trader and one a saloonkeeper.

BAST WAS UNMOVED.

The Jury Sentenced Him To the Penitentiary For Life.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Jan. 8.—After being out less than four hours the jury in the case against James Bast, for the willful murder of James R. York, who was killed at his home near here five months ago, filed into court and returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for life." Bast was unmoved by the words of the clerk when he read the verdict, and maintains the same stolid indifference that he has manifested throughout the trial. Counsel for the defense will file a motion and grounds for a new trial. If this is overruled they will take the case to the court of appeals.

IN A GENERAL FIGHT.

Two Men Were Killed and a Woman Seriously Wounded.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., Jan. 6.—The report reached here that in a general fight between the Nortens and Arnolds, near Sand Springs, four miles south of here, big Jim Arnold and his son were killed instantly, and Mrs. Arnold was shot through both arms. The parties were related by marriage, and had been in town attending court, there being a suit pending to get control of a grandchild of Arnold, whose daughter had married a Norton. Trouble was anticipated before the parties left town. There were some 40 or 50 shots fired. All the county officers have gone to the scene.

IN SIGHT OF HIS PRISONERS.

Pistol Fell From His Scabbard, Killing the Marshal.

Scottsville, Ky., Jan. 6.—While working the prisoners on the culvert on Main street Marshal H. T. Kirby stooped over for some purpose, when his pistol slipped from its scabbard, striking a large stone covering the culvert, and was discharged, taking effect immediately over the heart. Kirby was re-elected as city marshal at the recent election, which would have been ten years, had he served his term out.

WALTON SWEEP BY FIRE.

The Odd Fellows' Temple and Other Buildings Were Destroyed.

Walton, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Odd Fellows' temple, Jones' grocery and Tomlin's law office were destroyed by fire of unknown origin. The fire started about 7 o'clock and shortly after the telephone wires were destroyed by the blaze. The Odd Fellows' temple was on the main street. It was a large two-and-a-half-story building, estimated to be worth \$7,000 to \$10,000.

Providence Not Responsible.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3.—Providence is not responsible when lightning runs down a telephone wire and sets fire to a house, according to a decision handed down by Judge Gordon in the case of Hattie Walton and Thomas Knox against the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Woman Sentenced For Life.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 6.—The possibilities of a woman being sentenced to death were avoided here when, on motion of the commonwealth's attorney, Sarah Wilson pleaded guilty to the murder of Carrie Taylor several weeks ago, and the jury gave her a life term.

Killed His Little Brother.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 8.—At Lee City, Wolfe county, the eight-year-old son of Deputy Sheriff R. A. Dunn carelessly handled a 22-caliber rifle, the weapon was discharged and the bullet pierced the head of his six-year-old brother, killing him instantly.

The First Auto Line.

Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 8.—The first automobile line in Kentucky was started between Columbia, Adair county, and Campbell county, a distance of 20 miles. There will be two trips a day. In addition to the mail and express it has a capacity for 18 passengers.

Death of James Reed.

Newport, Ky., Jan. 8.—James M. Reed, 60, and for 41 years a resident of Newport, died at his home in this city, after a lingering illness. The deceased at one time was prominent in public life.

BEREA PREACHERS.

By Treas. T. J. Osborne.

Berea began with preaching in the old Glade church, a little distance to the north and east of where we worship today. John G. Fee was the first as he was the most continuous of our prophets. We must think of him as a young man coming to a strange country at the invitation of Gen. Cassius Clay; preaching to a few families, first under the Glade Oak, and then by the kind invitation of people who regarded him as a poor fanatic, yet admired his courage and strong personality, coming into the Glade Church house and there organizing the "Church of Christ at Berea." His fame rests upon his brave stand for the "rights of man," his difficult call to "preach the gospel of impartial love in his native state." But to him anti-slavery was only a part of the one great gospel of universal and Divine love. The very day on which his companion, Robert Jones, was flogged, and he himself so narrowly escaped violence at the hands of the mob, he preached in a private house, and the house-holder and his wife were converted to Christ.

"Brother Fee," as he liked to be called, was a man of intense convictions



Rev. A. E. Thomson

and magnificent courage, as was evidenced by his unwillingness to cancel an appointment to preach, although warnings were often sent by desperate men, that danger threatened his path. A profound conviction that he was right and was doing just the work that God wanted done was sufficient warrant for him. We love best to think of him while yet in full strength he preached the great doctrines of universal brotherhood and church union, glorying in the fact that there was here a "New Testament Church" like unto those mentioned in Revelation, open to all who are born of the spirit, and bearing the name of the place, "The Church of Christ at Berea."

Other preachers, in the early days, were associated with Brother Fee, who contributed much to vigorous Christian thought and life—Geo. Candee, a student, though not a graduate of Oberlin, was a man of unflagging courage and deep philosophic mind though he could not be called a stirring or hortatory preacher.

Elder Hawley, father of Gov. Hawley of Connecticut, seems never



Rev. H. M. Penniman.

to have lived long in Berea, but his was a commanding figure where he toiled in this region. He had been driven out of North Carolina for his anti-slavery sentiments. Elisha Harrison, a few years before his death, spoke of Elder Hawley's preaching as he remembered it, and especially of his having distinctly predicted the Civil War, so that when the war came on the people remembered the prophesy and honored the preacher.

The coming of Dr. Rogers was an epoch event in the history of Berea. He came also as a young man and nobly bore the yoke with Brother Fee when the burdens and difficulties were hard to bear. Dr. Rogers' scholarly mind and sympathetic loving nature was an inspiration to students and citizens alike. He and Brother Fee supplemented each other well, and enabled the Church to speak in two places at once, so that when one preached in Berea the other preached at Kerby Knob or Irvine or Boone's Gap. How blessed are we that our dear Brother Rogers is with us today, and that he is permitted to see the time that so long ago he saw by faith!

It was an anxious time in Berea

when Brother Fee in his declining years withdrew from the church of his planting. A call was extended to Rev. Geo. McCollum who ministered to the church for two years. Then came the temporary ministrations of Rev. M. K. Pasco, Prof. Penniman, Rev. Verity and Rev. Lodwick, which were successful in holding the Church together and keeping its work in motion.



Brother Paddock.

Brother Paddock, in his brief pastorate, founded the "Branch" Sunday School and instituted the "Children's Sermon," two features which have added substantially to the strength of the Church.

Dr. Burgess brought a loving spirit and a faithful pastoral ministration which was appreciated and will long be cherished in memory.

The circumstances of Brother Thomson's coming are still fresh in our minds. We had providential acquaintance with him through his evangelistic labors here, and he came at once into his position as a settled part of Berea.

The Church has been wonderfully blessed in times past by the able and devoted services of members of the College faculty. First among these should be mentioned President Henry Fairchild. His preaching was a rare combination of philosophic depth and personal interest in his hearers. Benevolence beamed from his countenance. Born in a frontier cabin and familiar with humble circum-



Brother Hunting.

stances, he was well fitted to be a guide and a help to the poor.

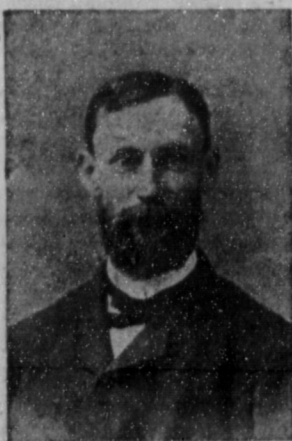
His preaching fell in the troublous times of reconstruction, and he discussed public questions with dispassionate care for the rights and welfare of man.

Brother Hunting, for a long time Associate pastor of the church, left the stamp of his own personality on many a life that was led into the Kingdom by his gentle, gracious influence. Prof. Wright, Prof. Todd, Prof. P. D. Dodge and Rev. H. M. Jones were welcome preachers in the pulpit of the Union Church, and their strong helpful sermons still work as leaven to bless the community.

Antedating any of these just mentioned is our own Prof. Dodge who is still with us to continue the service so long and faithfully rendered.

In later years the spiritual life of the Church has been greatly re-enforced by occasional sermons from Pres. Frost, and no preacher is more welcome or receives a more attentive hearing than he.

A word should be said regarding the Evangelists whose ministrations have blessed the community and the College from time to time. I have heard of the protracted meetings conducted by Barnes, "the mountain evangelist," and by Rev. Mr. Bullock,



Professor Todd.

and of a large ingathering under the preaching of Brother Myers, and in my own time we have had Rev. E. Payson Hammond, Rev. Benjamin Helm, our brother Thomson who is with us, Rev. Buswell, Rev. Pope and Rev. Hunt, whose efforts under God,

have brought salvation to thousands of souls.

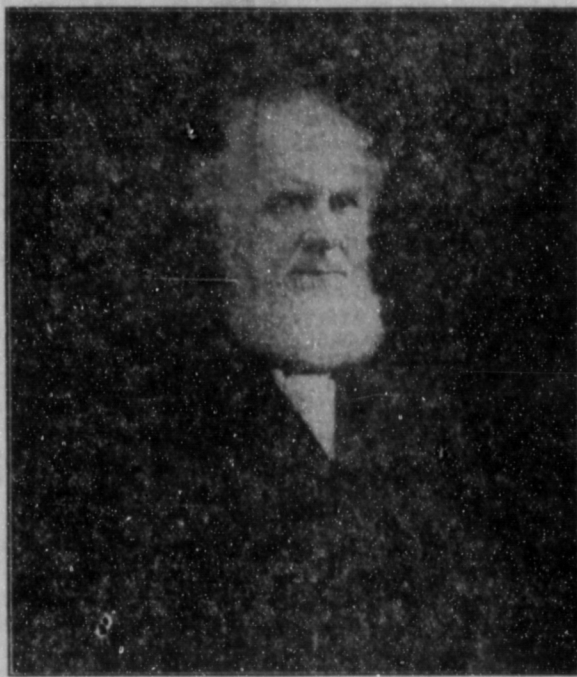
We may well be thankful for the glorious past, and hopefully anticipate the more glorious future.

AN AMENDED PRAYER.

Addressed by Father Rogers.

I thoroughly believe in the Scriptures and, while not entirely deprecating the principles of higher criticism, have never felt like changing a word; but three times in my life that famous passage of Simon has been profoundly impressed upon me, and I wish to change his words in an application to myself. The first occasion was in 1869. For years I had not only been the Principal of the young and growing College, but in addition, Treasurer, Librarian, Associate Pastor, Missionary in the region and helper in raising the funds of the College, and was very much worn out and thought it was time some one else should be placed at the head of the school, some one who would be wiser and abler in every way to take the place which I had held.

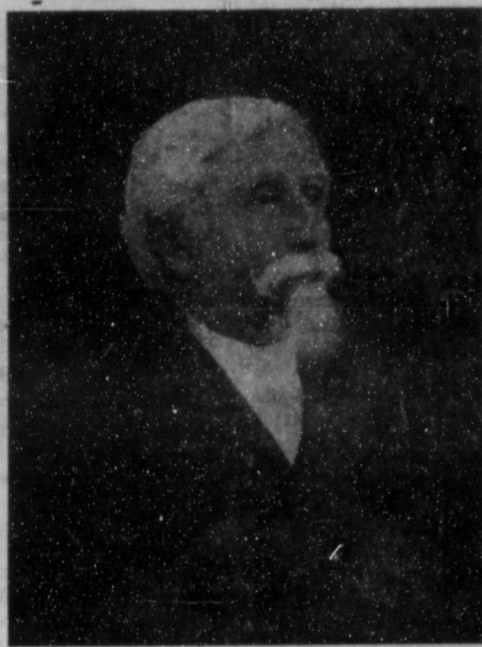
My attention was called to the



President Fairchild.

Rev. E. H. Fairchild, then Principal of the Preparatory department of Oberlin College, and after much effort I with others secured his election to the presidency, and at that time my prayer was, Lord, now let thy servant not depart in peace, but let thy servant live a little longer!

When after his death the College was in many respects halting in its growth, in connection with others I had my attention turned to Dr. Frost, then Professor of Greek at Oberlin College, and various efforts were made to secure him. When at first we did not succeed I remember praying for wisdom to write him a letter, (he was then in Germany) which would lead to his acceptance of the office of President. He has since told me that that letter, in which I said that for him to come and do the work that would be open to him as President of Berea College was a far nobler and greater work than it would



Doctor Rogers.

be to be the most distinguished Greek scholar in the world, had very considerable weight with him in accepting the office. I have been grateful to God, and more and more grateful as the years go by, that he accepted and has held this position with such great success. Then I said again, Lord, now let thy servant not depart in peace—but live a little longer!

To-day, here at the dedication of this Chapel for which I have longed and prayed for many long years, and which is to me in part a pledge of a higher Christian life and a greater development in every direction, again I say, Now let thou thy servant—not depart in peace—but live a little longer, to see the blessed work which Thou art carrying on here through thy servants.

I rejoice that God moved the heart of the donor to give this building, so beautiful, so perfect in all its architectural lines and so admirably

adapted for the purposes of a college chapel. I feel that it is a pledge of God's care for us and that His Spirit will move with greater power upon all the Faculty, the workers, and all who have its interests at heart, to go on to a still greater work.

I have just one word more, my dear friends: as I stand before this multitude of young people I remember that the most glorious temple of God is not one made with hands, but is the person in whom He dwells, and I pray that He will make all of you such temples, to His glory.

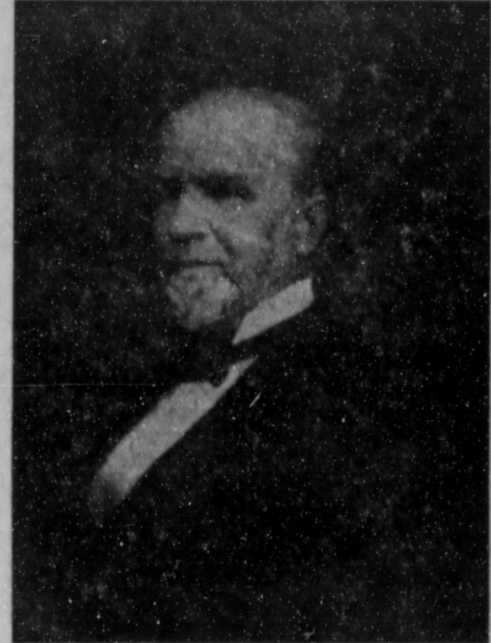
ROLL OF HONOR.

Student Workmen on the New Chapel.

Geo. Adams
John Anderson
Arthur Baxter
W. J. Black
Eli Brashear
E. J. Burt
J. H. Browning
H. L. Browning
J. C. Browning
Jas. Boggs
Hampton Boggs
Ellerd Brink
Robt. Coyle

Charles Price
Grover Price
Henry Smith
Paul Smith
Eugene Thomson
Hiram Taylor
Wm. Tosh
Lewis Wilson
V. D. Wheeldon
Geo. White

J. H. Gabbard
Harry Hazlewood
W. A. Hill
Thos. Hazlewood
James Pawley
C. A. Preston
C. C. Preston
John Burdette (Deceased)
H. Muncy
Wm. Watkins



Brother Fee.

Student Bricklayers.

Chas. Flanery
Harry McClure
Geo. Hoskins
Wm. Haley
Guy Burdick
Alex. Creech
Willard Lake
Arch Brandenburg
H. Washburn
G. C. Weimar
H. E. Bingham
Edgar Wyatt
Howard Clark
Arthur Hunt
Seward Marsh
Noel Mitchell
Will Griffin
Arthur Flanery
Robt. Anderson
F. M. Lovergar
Jackson Henderson

J. E. Lewis
J. L. Ambrose
Wm. Davis

Laborers.

Steve Barrett
Robt. Ballard
C. P. Blythe
Jas. Barrett
Charlie Bly
Monroe Ballard
Rube Bronaugh
John Banks
Ferry Bess
Chas. Burnham
Robt. Clemmons
E. Cornelius
Thos. Duett
Fred Duett
Mid Freeman
Ike Fish
B. F. Goforth



Mrs. Fee.

Former Students.

John Fowler
E. Fowler
Matthew McCollum
James Ogg
Chas. Ramsey
Perry Rice
Andrew Scudder
Wm. Walker
Bishop Ballard
Ivo Carter
Tarleton Combs
John Crawford
Anderson Collins
Robt. Duncan
John Davis
Thos. Daniels
Thos. Easley
Irvin Hayes
J. G. Harrison
Isaac Harrison
Joseph Johnson
Isaac Johnson
James Lakes
Estmer Hudson
Dan Hudson
Everett Van Winkle

Thos. Guinn
Harrison Gadd
Major Gadd
Steve Huff
Jonas Henry
Robt. Henry



Miss Gilbert.

Wm. Henry
Ollie Henry
C. C. Logsdon
Wm. Gabbard
Ed Moran
Jesse Monday
Philip Million
Robt. Maupin
L. M. McWhorter
Chas. Norville
Thos. Palmer
Hiram Powell
Tice Stamper
Willis Tarpin
Chas. Turner (tinner)
B. V. Williams
Roy Walker
Horace Yates

Machine Men—Tinner.

F. G. Blazen
J. M. Veatch
Chas. Burnam
Bert Coddington
Blacksmiths.
Phil Ingram
J. E. Dalton

[Continued on Third Page]



Mrs. Rogers.

Chas. Clift
Leon Lewis
James Combs
Bert Gabbard
W. R. Gabbard

W. L. Henry
Anthony Holland
Joe Hornsby
Chas. Jenkins
Henry Lengfellner (tinner)
John D. Henry
John Muncy
Simon Muncy
E. H. Muncy
F. G. Muncy
Henry Muncy
W. T. Miracle
Carlos Moore
Frank Moore
Fred McClish
Ralph Osborne
Albert Osborne
Creed Oney
B. J. Pendergrass
Hiram Phillips
Richard Pigg
Wm. Pearson
C. L. Phelps
W. B. Ponder
Chas. Reese
R. B. Roberts (tinner)